

SDAC-TR-78-4



# RESULTS OF THE NTS EXPERIMENT PHASE II

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14 May 1980



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## RESULTS OF THE NTS EXPERIMENT-PHASE II

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#### ABSTRACT

Analysis of the enlarged set of Special Data Collection System (SDCS) data showed that all P waves observed in the WUS (Western United States) showed a significant loss of high frequency energy compared to losses at the Canadian Station RKON. While magnitude differentials at most WUS stations conformed to previously reported WUS-EUS (Eastern United States) bias patterns after crustal amplification corrections have been made, Nevada Test Site (NTS) stations showed higher amplitudes than expected on the basis of their t\* data. Still, they were significantly lower in amplitude than RKON's. At present this can only be explained by local focusing.

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#### INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the second phase of the Nevada Test Site (NTS) experiment. While stations in the Western United States (WUS) are no longer confined to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) in this phase of the work, the name "NTS experiment" will remain in use for the project, even though a more proper name might be "reciprocal attenuation measurement project." In this phase the recording stations were moved to locations shown in Figure 1. At NTS a second station, OB3NV, was set up next to OB2NV. OB2NV remained in its previous position on the Climax Stock, and the Pahute Mesa stations were moved to the Yucca Flats, a broad alluvial valley south of the Climax Stock. Four sensors (YFNV, YF2NV, YF3NV and YF4NV) were set up in the Yucca valley in positions shown in Figure 2; all these stations were recorded digitally. In addition to the NTS stations, two digitally recording stations, RKON and HNME, remained in place. To extend the number of sites sampled, Special Data Collection System (SDCS) stations were set up at the sites of the FAULTLESS explosion (FANV) in Nevada and the GASBUGGY explosion (GBNM) in New Mexico, and also above the Tatum salt dome in Mississippi (TQMS), the sitr of the SALMON nuclear explosion. FANV, GBNM and TQMS recorded on analog magnetic tape. The approach and methods used in data analysis are similar to those used in the first phase of the NTS experiment described in Seismic Data Analysis Center (SDAC) TR-77-7 and TR-77-9 (Der et al., 1977a,b). ' ographical coordinates of all the stations discussed in this report are given in Table VII.

In addition to discussing data obtained from the second configuration of seismic stations, we will interpret it, along with data from the first configuration; the same will be done with the total data set when the project is completed. The experiment provides individual  $\Delta m_b$  and  $\Delta t \star$  values for a fairly

Der, Z. A., M. S. Dawkins, T. W. McElfresh, J. H. Goncz, E. G. LaPella, and M. D. Gillispie, 1977a, Teleseismic P wave amplitudes and spectra at NTS and selected Basin and Range sites as compared to those observed in Eastern North America, NTS experiment - Phase I, Final Report; SDAC-TR-77-7, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

Der, Z. A., M. S. Dawkins, T. W. McElfresh, J. H. Goncz, E. G. LaPella, and M. D. Gi'lispie, 1977b, Teleseismic P wave amplitudes and spectra at NTS and SHOAL site as compared to those observed in eastern North America, Preliminary Report; SDAC-TR-77-9, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

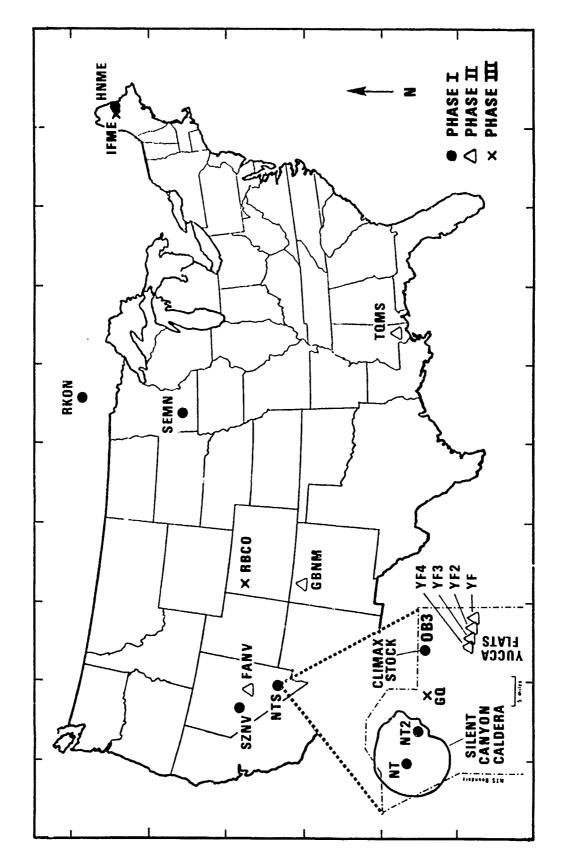


Figure 1. Location of the SDCS stations used in this report.

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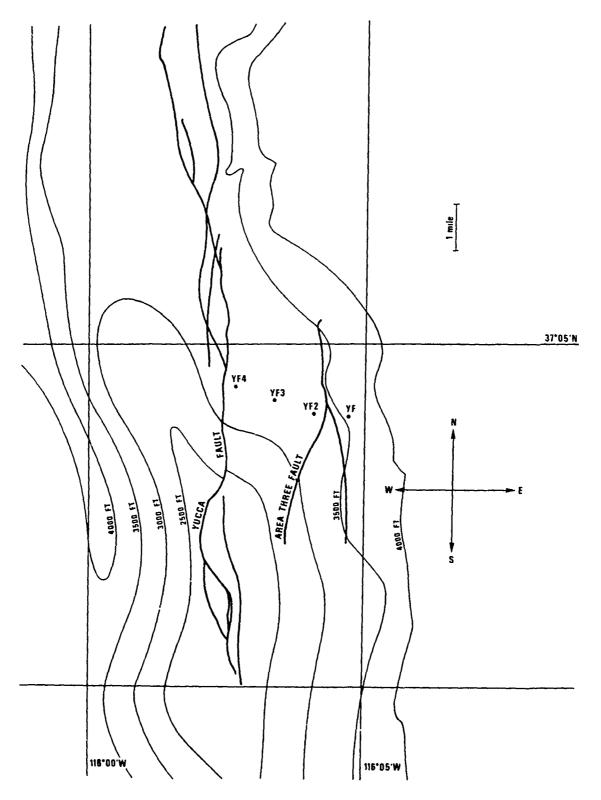


Figure 2. Location of the SDCS stations and major faults at Yucca Flats.

large set of stations. These, and the estimates of crustal amplification  ${\bf A_c},$  facilitate study of inter-relationships between  $\Delta {\bf m_b},$   $\Delta t*$  and  ${\bf A_c}.$ 

#### DATA ANALYSIS

### General

With few refinements, analytical tools used in Phase II closely follow those used in Phase I (Der et al., 1977). For example, magnitude residuals were determined by a least squares adjustment procedure over the SDCS station network instead of taking direct differentials. The results of the least squares scheme are more reliable because all data were taken into account rather than data limited to the common readings at the station pair under study, but the results are modified only slightly by the least squares procedure. In addition to the standard Haskell matrix method for computing the crustal response, finite difference (FD) calculations were also used to estimate the effect of geological structures at Yucca Flats. (The added refinements do not affect the basic conclusions of the report.) Part of the analyses, the calulations of t\* for short period S waves, are included in a separate report (Smart et al., 1978). Events used for analysis, along with the amplitude and period readings and the computed magnitudes, are listed in Appendix A.

Epicentral data were taken from various lists such as the Network Event Processor (NEP) bulletin and the Hagfors array bulletin. This was necessary because searching the data (especially digitally recorded data) was impractical because of limited accessibility to the PDP-15 computer and the need to have some epicenters determined and available for data reduction. The epicentral distance range was limited to  $25^{\circ} < \Delta < 85^{\circ}$ , thus eliminating the effect of complications from upper-mantle travel time triplications at smaller distances and the effects of the core mantle boundary beyond  $\Delta = 85^{\circ}$ . Film playbacks of the analog stations were used extensively for amplitude readings because of the limited capability of analog to digital conversion on the PDP-15. Selected signals were subsequently digitized for spectral analysis.

Smart, E. Z. A. Der and A. H. Chaplin, 1978, Short period S wave attenuation under North America, SDAC-TR-78-6, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation.

## Body Wave Magnitude Measurements

In past SDCS experiment reports, biases between stations were computed directly using the magnitude differential average from selected key station pairs. While this approach was less complex, it did not take into account measurements that involved only one station of the pair in question. However, even though operational difficulties (non-overlapping station life-times) imposed epicentral distance criteria, and highly variable noise conditions hindered P amplitude measurements for most events at all stations, all measurements should optimally be utilized.

During the first phase of the project, the standard deviation of relative  $m_b$  differentials between the stations was found to be a strong function of distance between stations. Physically, this stemmed from loss of signal coherence with relative distance resulting from multipathing, source radiation patterns, and changes in crustal structure. Figure 3 shows a plot of the standard deviation of a single  $m_b$  differential measurement versus the logarithm of epicentral distance (in degrees); the relationship appears to be linear. Table I is a tabulation of data points in this figure. The total variation over the range of relative distances between stations is five-fold, which is quite large. Thus, the accuracy of  $\Delta m_b$  will largely depend upon distances between stations.

To incorporate all measurements into determining magnitude differentials across the SDCS network, as well as to take into account the effect of signal coherence as manifested in the  $\sigma_{\Delta m_b}$  -  $\Delta^{\circ}$  relationship, a least squares scheme has been devised. For a given event we write the magnitude differentials between pairs of stations i and j in the form

$$\Delta m_b^i - \Delta m_b^j = {}^k \Delta m_b^{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} (\Delta^\circ_{ij})$$
 (1)

where  $\Delta m_b^i$  is the station term (bias) of station i,  $^k\Delta m_b^{ij}$  is the observed magnitude differential between station i and j for event k and  $\epsilon_{ij}(\Delta^\circ ij)$ , an error term dependent upon the distance  $\Delta^\circ ij$  between the stations. The expected value of this error term

$$E \left[ \epsilon_{ij}^2 \left( \Delta^{\circ} \right) \right] = \sigma_{\Delta m_b}^2 \left( \Delta_{ij}^{\circ} \right)$$

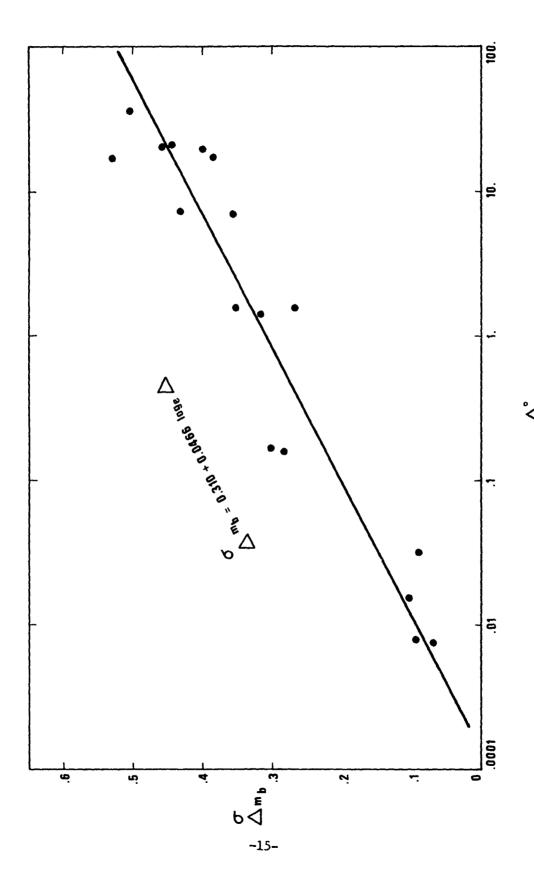


Figure 3. Standard deviation of the  $m_{\mbox{\scriptsize b}}$  differentials as a function of interstation distance.

TABLE I
Standard deviation of the magnitude differentials versus interstation distance.

Station Pair	Δ°	$\sigma_{\Delta m_{ extbf{b}}}$	N	$\Delta m_{ m b}$ least squares diff.	$^{\Delta m}_{ m b}$ single diff.
OB2 - OB3	0.00789	.095	113	-0.016	-0.016
YF - YF2	0.00768	.069	47	-0.064	-0.077
YF - YF3	0.0158	.104	33	-0.128	-0.095
YF - YF4	0.0318	.091	36	-0.107	-0.079
YF4 - OB2	0.161	.283	35	0.413	0.413
GB - OB2	7.09	.357	89	0.058	0.062
FA - OB2	1.41	.319	108	-0.020	-0.014
FA - GB	7.39	.432	160	-0.078	-0.063
HN - RK	17.61	.385	71	-0.040	-0.099
RK - OB2	20.97	.456	167	0.156	0.146
HN - OB2	36.50	.505	58	0.116	0.141
YF - FA	1.58	.353	42	0.326	0.321
YF - GB	7.04	.400	30	0.248	0.208
RK - FA	20.04	.401	52	0.176	0.150
RK - GB	17.16	.530	46	0.098	0.126
RK - YF	21.05	.446	32	-0.150	-0.223
YF4 - FA	1.57	.268	31	0.433	0.440
YF - OB2	0.17	.303	50	0.306	0.304

$$\sigma_{\Delta m_{b}} = .310 + .107 \log_{10} \Delta^{\circ}$$

Goodness = .9

 $N_p = 18$ 

can be read from the regression line in Figure 3 as a function of distance.

Because taking differences in all possible combinations is redundant, a hierarchy of stations was assigned, and we used the leftmost available station bias term as the reference (positive) term in equation (1). The hierarchy chosen was

OB2, OB3, YF, YF4, YF2, YF3, NT, NT2, FA, GB, RK, HN.

It was selected to optimize the distance distribution so that most of the distances used, and consequently values of  $\sigma_{\Delta m}$ , are as small as possible. Thus OB2, at the center of the NTS cluster and located between GB and FA, is the prime candidate for the most commonly used reference station, while RK and HN are outliers and rank low. We also chose  $\Delta m_b = 0$  for OB2, which merely defined the reference for other  $\Delta m_b$  (we could have chosen any other station). Magnitudes computed without division by the dominant period T<sub>j</sub> (called  $m_b^t$ ) were adjusted in a similar manner.

The results are summarized in Figure 4, and in Table II, which consider all data from the first two phases of the NTS experiment and also compare the SHOAL site (SZNV) with the Sleepy Eye, Minnesota (SEMN) site. The SZNV-SEMN comparison was placed within the framework of the NTS experiment by assuming that RKON and SEMN possess identical attenuation and amplitude properties. This assumption was reasonable because both sites are located on the Canadian Shield granite. All quantities in Figure 4 are relative to the station OB2NV. The top of the figure shows the raw magnitude residuals. At stations located on the shield (HNME, RKON and SEMN), m, values seem to be high relative to OB2NV. At NTS, stations on Yucca Flat and the Pahute Mesa are also high, while RANV, GBNM, and OB3NV are at about the same  $m_h$  level as OB2NV. SZNV (assuming the equivalency of the SEMN-RKON pair) is low in  $m_{\overline{b}}$  relative to OB2NV. The plot of quantities  $m_a^*$  (magnitude without division by  $T_a$ ) follows the pattern of  $\Delta m_b$ , indicating that amplitudes primarily determine  $\Delta m_{h}$  variation despite the fact that the RKON-OB2NV differential in  $m_a^{\dagger}$  becomes statistically insignificant if the division by  $T_i$  is removed. The values of  $\Delta m_b^*$  are not available for SZNV.

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Directly determined  $m_b$ ,  $m_a^\prime$  and  $T_j$  differentials for selected stations are also shown, as histograms, in Appendix B. Because these are not adjusted in the least squares sense, they are somewhat different from numbers given in Table II.

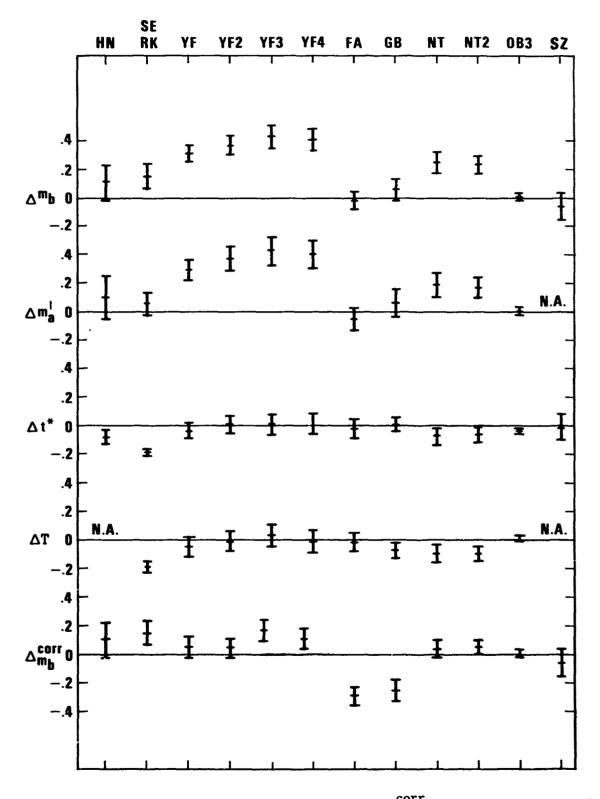


Figure 4. Summary of  $\Delta m_b$ ,  $\Delta m_b^*$ ,  $\Delta t^*$ ,  $\Delta T$ , and  $\Delta m_b^{corr}$  (corrected for crustal effects) relative to OB2NV.

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TABLE II  $\label{eq:magnitude} \text{Magnitude differentials } \Delta \textbf{m}_b, \ \Delta \textbf{m}_a^t, \ \Delta \textbf{T}, \ \text{and } \Delta \textbf{m}_b^{corr} \ \text{and t* relative}$  to OB2NV for the stations discussed in this report.

	$^{\Delta m}_{ m b}$	$\Delta m_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{f}}$	Δt*	ΔΤ	$\Delta m_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{corr}}$
HNNE	.116 ± .119	.100 <u>+</u> .144	078 <u>+</u> .051	N.A.	.116
SEMN RKON	.156 <u>+</u> .071	.055 <u>+</u> .086	187 <u>+</u> .015	192 <u>+</u> .038	.156
YF	.306 <u>+</u> .056	.294 <u>+</u> .068	$040 \pm .050$	$051 \pm .071$	.046
YF2	.370 ± .065	.367 <u>+</u> .079	$.014 \pm .055$	$011 \pm .067$	.050
YF3	.434 ± .076	.436 ± .092	016 ± .063	.032 <u>+</u> .074	.164
YF4	.413 <u>+</u> .080	.403 <u>+</u> .097	.006 ± .062	$013 \pm .073$	.113
FA	020 <u>+</u> .061	055 <u>+</u> .074	036 ± .054	020 <u>+</u> .068	288
GB	$.058 \pm .074$	.033 <u>+</u> .089	$.013 \pm .050$	068 <u>+</u> .052	252
NT	.246 ± .072	.186 <u>+</u> .087	070 <u>+</u> .060	$100 \pm .060$	.03
NT2	.237 ± .057	.175 <u>+</u> .069	060 ± .050	100 <u>+</u> . 05	.027
ов3	.016 ± .018	$.016 \pm .023$	$036 \pm .019$	$.007 \pm .027$	.016
SZ.	064 ± .09	N.A.	017 <u>+</u> .090	N.A.	064

The criteria set for amplitude measurement required that S/N be greater than 3. Thus, event pairs were eliminated when one of the stations had S/N < 3. Because these measurements could be those with the low signal at station A relative to station B, the average amplitude at A could be overestimated relative to B at low magnitudes (Herrin and Tucker 1972, von Seggern and Blandford 1976). Only if the great majority of all readings is considerably above the 3:1 S/N level can such bias in the average be ruled out. We have chosen to plot the differentials of  $m_b$  for selected station pairs against the average  $m_b$  for the same two stations. Pronounced trends in plots such as these indicate biases in procedures used for determining  $\Delta m_b$ . A slight change of  $|\Delta m_b|$  with increasing magnitude might also suggest a shift of corner frequency of seismic sources to lower frequencies. This shift would be more visible at a high Q than at a low Q station. Absence of a clear trend indicates that bias in  $\Delta m_b$  from variable noise levels is not significant.

Figures 5 through 11 show such plots for a selected set of key station pairs. None of these plots, including the most critical pair RKON-OB2NV, suggests a clear trend and, therefore, bias effects from our procedure are probably negligible. Note that the noise level is approximately 2 times higher at RKON than at OB2NV. However, the raw amplitudes on the film (magnitude at 1 Hz, not amplitude corrected at T, or A/T) also average 2 times higher at RKON. Thus, the average expected S/N is the same and no bias would be expected.

Herrin, E. and W. Tucker, 1972, On estimation of body wave magnitudes, Report to the AFOSR: Dallas Geophysical Observatory, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

von Seggern, D. H. and R. Blandford, 1976, Seismic threshold determination; Bull, Seism, Soc. Am., 66, 753-788.

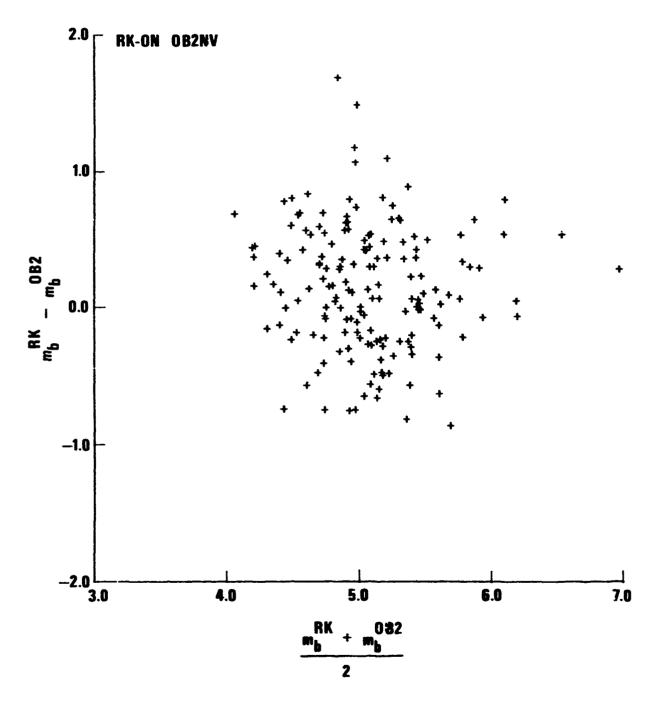


Figure 5.  $\mbox{Am}_{\mbox{\scriptsize b}}$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair RKON-OB2NV.

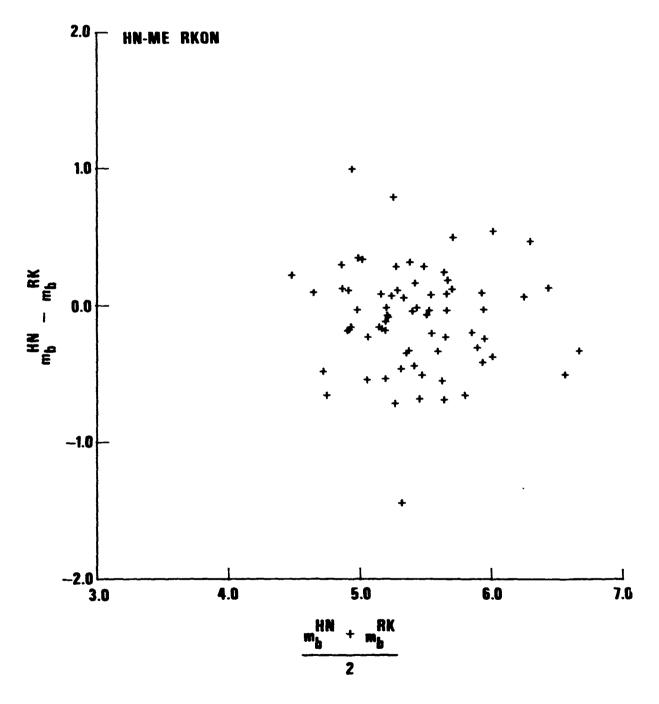


Figure 6.  $\Delta m_b$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair HNME-OB2NV.

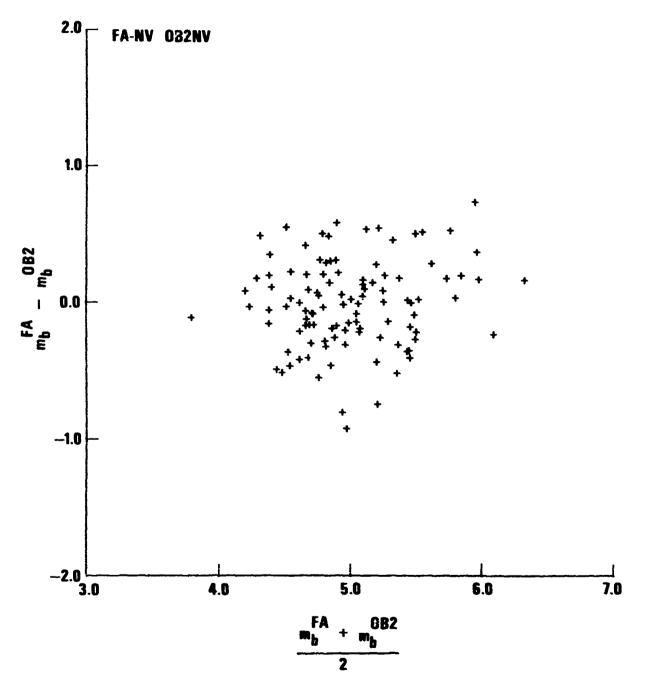


Figure 7.  $\Delta m_b$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair FANV-OB2NV.

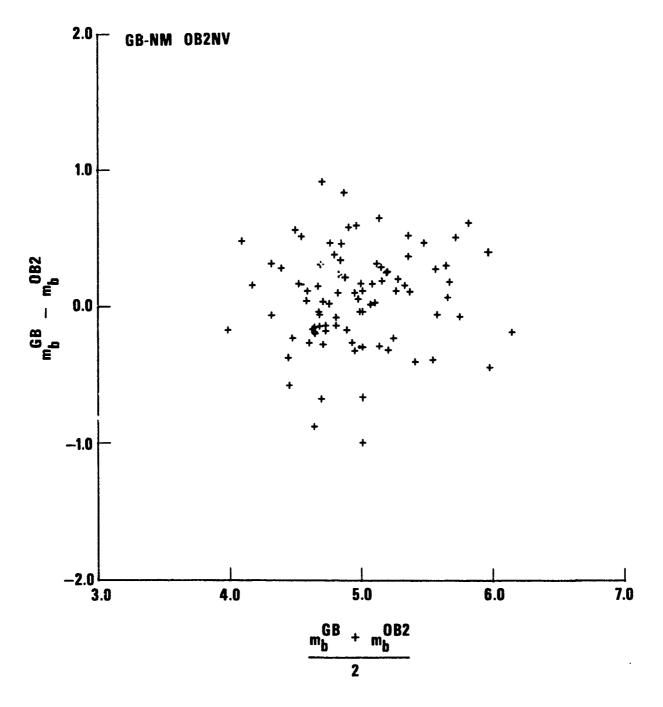


Figure 8.  $\Delta m_{\mbox{\scriptsize b}}$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair GBNM-OB2NV.

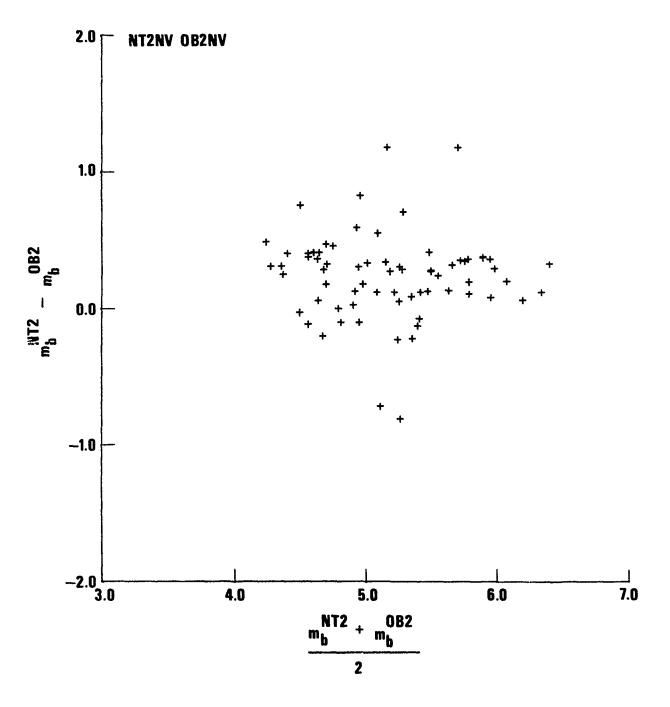


Figure 9.  $\Delta m_b$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair NT2NV-OB2NV.

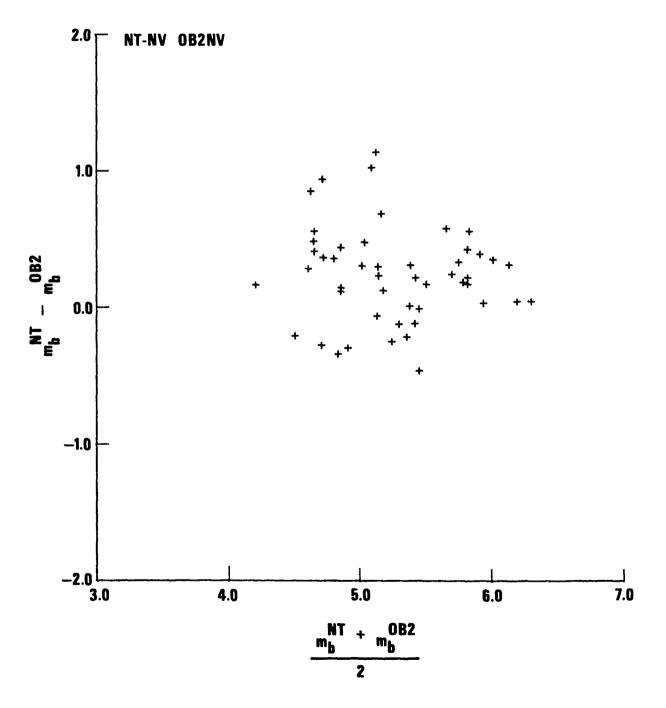


Figure 10.  $\Delta m_b$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair NTNV-OB2NV.

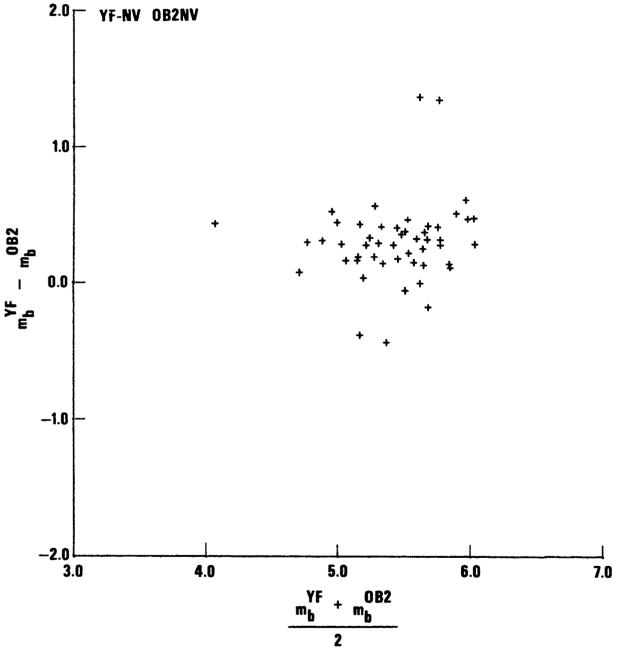


Figure 11.  $\Delta m_{\mbox{\scriptsize b}}$  versus averaged magnitude for the station pair YFNV-OB2NV.

#### CALCULATIONS OF THE CRUSTAL RESPONSE

In this report, as in the previous NTS experiment report, we attempted to estimate the crustal contribution to the observed magnitude bias at each observing station. The Yucca Flats sites rest on thick unconsolidated sediments and tuff that cause considerable signal amplification (Houser, 1968; Fernald et al., 1968; Healy, 1968; Ramspott and Howard, 1975; Hays and Murphy, 1971). The FANV site is also located over alluvium and tuff, but according to test site information, the alluvium is more consolidated at this site (McKeown and Dickey, 1969); (Lt. Col. George Bulin of ARPA also provided us with data relevant to the FANV site). Alluvium and a thick sedimentary carbonaceous—shale sequence also underlay the GASBUGGY site (Thornbrough, 1971). Because the part of the structure that primarily determines crustal amplification was found near the surface, the structures were modeled only down to the basement (Der, McElfresh and Mrazek, 1977), which was assumed to have the same elastic properties as the granite stock at OB2NV that was modeled by a simple homogeneous halfspace. This similarity makes the pulse sizes of the

Houser, F. N., 1968, Application of geology to underground nuclear testing, Nevada Test Site, Geol. Soc. Am. Memoir, #110, E. B. Eckel, Editor, Boulder, Colorado.

Fernald, A. T., G. S. Corchary, W. P. Williams and R. B. Cotton, 1968, Surficial deposits of Yucca Flat area, Nevada Test Site, Geol. Soc. Am. Memoir, #110, E.B. Eckel, Editor, Boulder, Colorado.

Healey, D. L., 1968, Application of gravity data to geological problems at Nevada Test Site; Geol. Soc. Am. Memoir, #110, E. B. Eckel, Editor, Boulder, Colorado.

Ramspott, L. D. and N. W. Howard, 1975, Average properties of nuclear test areas and media at th USERDA Nevada Test Site, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, -UCRL-51948.

Hays, W. W. and J. R. Murphy, 1971, The effect of Yucca fault on seismic wave propagation; Bull. Seism. Soc. Am., 61, 697-706.

McKeown, F. A. and D. D. Dickey, 1969, Fault displacements and motion related to nuclear explosions; <u>Bull. Seism. Soc. Am.</u>, <u>59</u>, 2253-2271.

Thornbrough, A. D., 1971, Current practices and anticipated improvements in PNE, In "Peaceful Explosions II", by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna.

computed synthetic records comparable without correction for halfspace properties below the layered stock. Pulse sizes of a 50 kt explosion, as modeled by von Seggern and Blandford (1972), were compared after passing them through our layered halfspace models. We also attenuated each pulse with a multiplicative spectral factor exp ( $-\pi ft^*$ ) where  $t^*$  was chosen to be .45, a typical value for the WUS. By removing most of the high frequencies, the attenuation factor makes the pulse more rounded. This pulse has a spectrum which, in spectral content, well represents the average teleseismic P-wave arrivals. It is peaked at 1 cps. and falls off at a rate of somewhat more than  $\omega^{-2}$  at high frequencies. To reduce variations caused by changes in the angle of incidence, we computed synthetics for three angles (20°, 25°, and 30° measured from the vertical) and then averaged the relative amplification factors between stations obtained for these three angles.

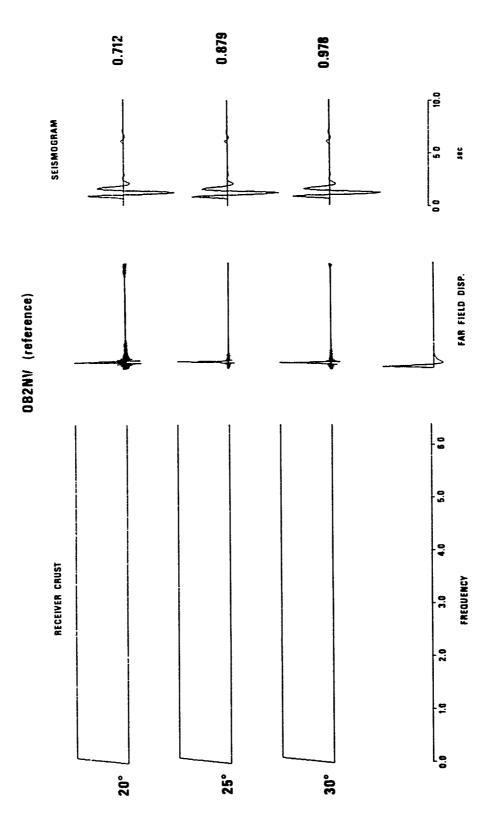
Table III lists the model parameters used in the calculations, and Figures 12 through 18 detail the results of the calculations. All the figures are laid out identically; the model name is at the top, and the angles of incidence are on the left followed by the crustal amplitude responses plotted as functions of frequency. In the center are the impulse responses of the crustal model, and at the right are the synthetic seismograms plotted on the given time scale. All plots are normalized to unity in maximum, and the numerical value of the normalization factor is indicated on the right of each plot. The values of crustal amplification are summarized in Table IV.

von Seggern, D. H. and R. R. Blandford, 1972, Source time functions and spectra for underground nuclear explosions; Geophys. J. R. Astr. Soc., 31, 83-97.

TABLE III

Crustal models used in the computation of correction factors by the Haskell matrix method.

			GBNM			
d		α		β		δ
.700		.00		1.06		2.00
.150		.25		1.63		2.00
.200		.45		1.73		2.00
	3.90			2.16		2.28
.120		.40		2.48		2.49
.600		.80		2.73		2.55
.625		.70	3.29		2.70	
<b>∞</b>		•••	FANV		(McKeown a	and Dickey, 1969)
0.44	2	2.5		1.06		2.3
0.44		3.0		1.60		2.3
1.00		3.5		1.73		2.3
1.00		4.0		2.20	•	2.7
1.525		7.0	Yucca Fl	ats	(Hays & M	urphy, 1971)
d YFNV	d YF2NV	d YF3NV	d YF4NV	α	β	δ
.18	.24	.29	.29	1.3	.659	1.75
•55	.58	.61	.70	2.0	1.07	1.196
ω 	ω	∞	∞	5.7	3.36	2.7



Crustal response calculations for the stations on granite (RKOM, OB2NV, SEMN, OB3NV). Figure 12.



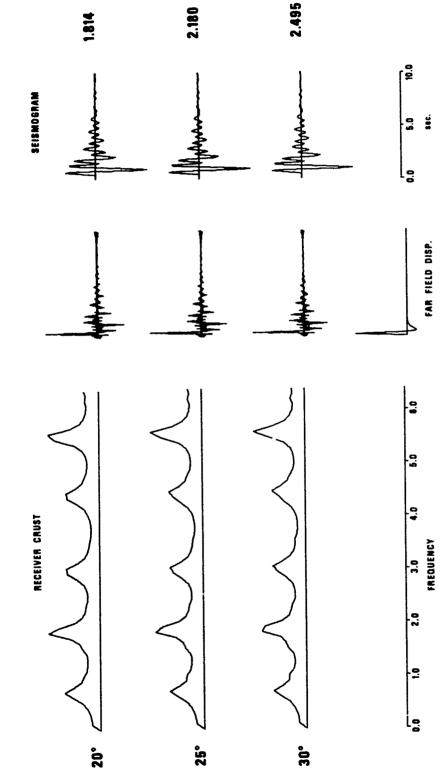


Figure 13. Crustal response calculations for station YFNV.

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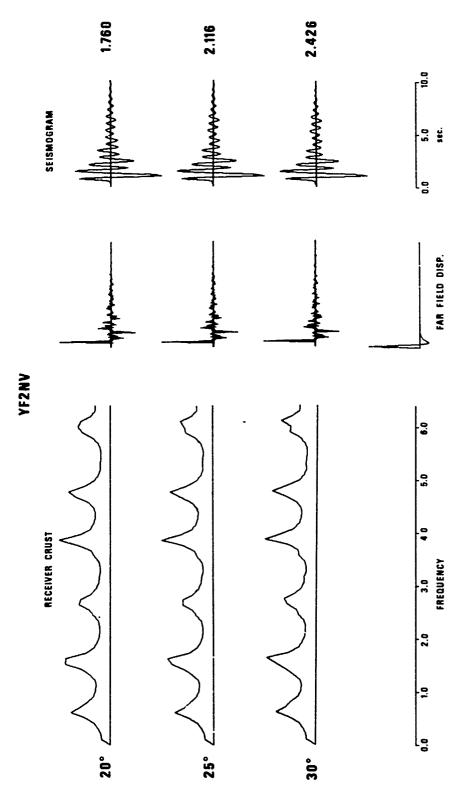


Figure 14. Crustal response calculations for station YF2NV.

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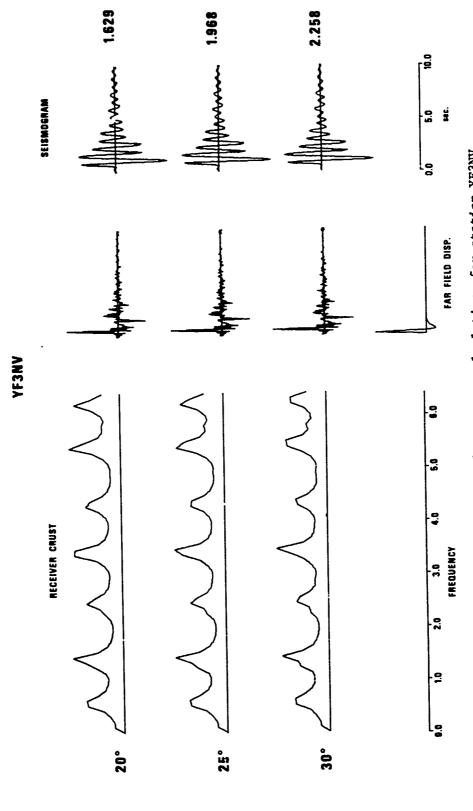
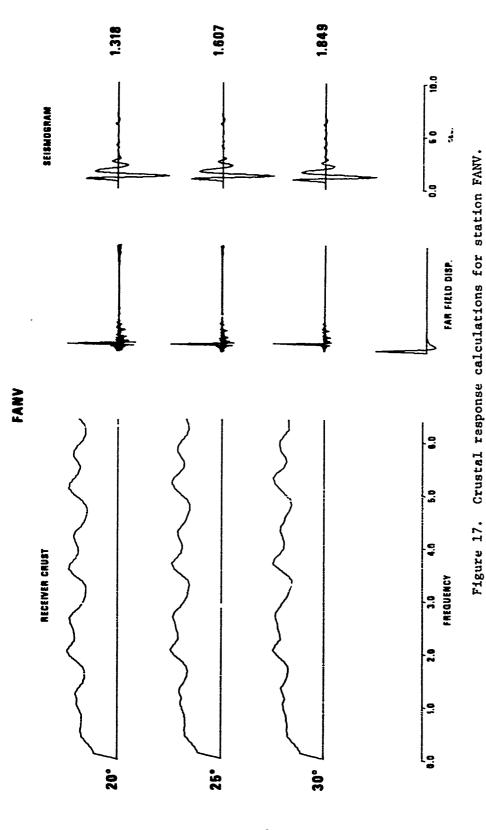


Figure 15. Crustal response calculations for station YF3NV.

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Figure 16. Crustal response calculations for station YF4NV.



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Figure 18. Crustal response calculations for station CBNM.

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; ; In addition to calculating crustal response using Haskell's matrix method for horizontally layered media, a finite difference method for inhomogeneous media was also used to estimate crustal amplification at the four stations on Yucca Flats (the method is described in the paper by Kelly et al., 1976). We attem; and to model Yucca Flats with a structure derived from Mays and Murphy (1971), utilizing Ramspott's and Howard's (1975) and Fernald et al.'s velocity and structural data.

Figures 20a-d together show the vertical displacement wavefield at various times caused by a single cycle P wave incident on the Yucca Flats model. (The method for making this wavefield is outlined in Figure 19.) Assume that an incident wave with displacement amplitude A, plus signs, denotes upward displacement with amplitude |A| > .3; and that minus signs denote downward displacement with similar amplitude. The incident wave has a frequency of 1 Hz. The figure also indicates geological units, somewhat oversimplified, and the location of Yucca fault and the four stations at Yucca Flats. To increase computational stability, transition zones were inserted between the various geological formations. The "snapshots" of vertical displacement wave fields in Figures 20a, b, and c show, in successive order, the slowing down of the wavefront by the basin (20a) and the development or the in-phase reflection from the surface (20b and c). Figure 20d shows the synthetic wavetrains at five stations, four at Yucca Flats and the fifth at an imagin\_ry reference station on Paleozoic at the side of the valley. The figure shows that the time delay at all Yucca stations is the greatest at YF4NV where the sediments and volcanics are the thickest. The amplification of the waves at Yucca Flats is also evident relative to the reference station. Since we needed to compare Yucca Flats to OB2NV, a station on granite, we used a granite halfspace for a reference model in computing the amplification at Yucca Flats, instead of the reference station in Figures 20a-d. The base 10 logarithms of the amplitude ratios were used for the crustal magnitude corrections; they are summarized in Table IV.

Kelly, E. R., R. W. Ward, S. Treitel and R. M. Alford, 1976, Synthetic seismograms, a finite difference approach; Geophysics, 41, 2-27.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} TABLE \ IV \\ \\ Summary \ of \ crustal \ amplification \ results. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Stations	Magnitude differential relative to OB2NV			
	Finite Difference	layered	$\Delta m_{f b}$	
	1Hz	(Haskell)	observed	
YF	.26	•34	.306	
YF2	.32	•34	.370	
YF3	.27	•32	.434	
YF4	.30	•32	.413	

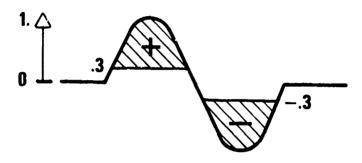


Figure 19. Explanation of the method used in Figure 20.

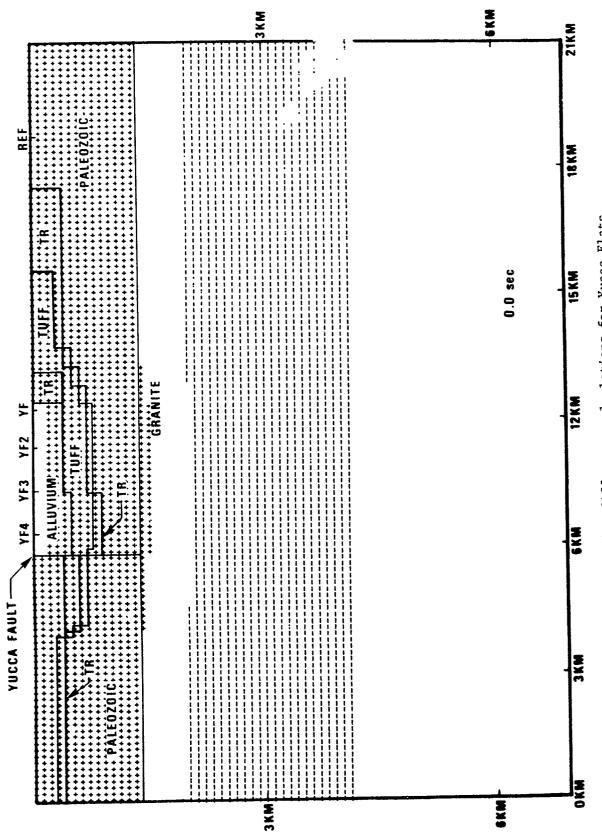


Figure 20a. Finite difference calculations for Yucca Flats.

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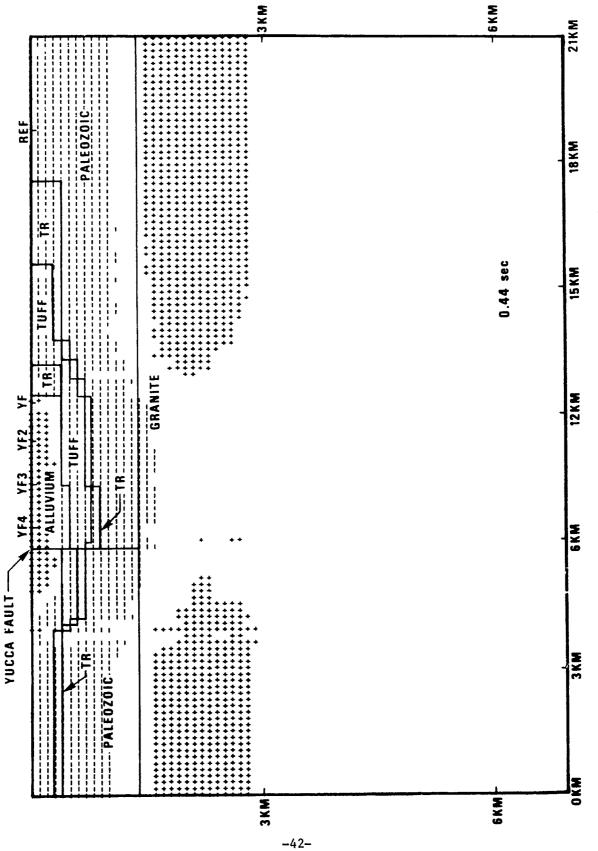


Figure 20b. Finite difference calculations for Yucca Flats.

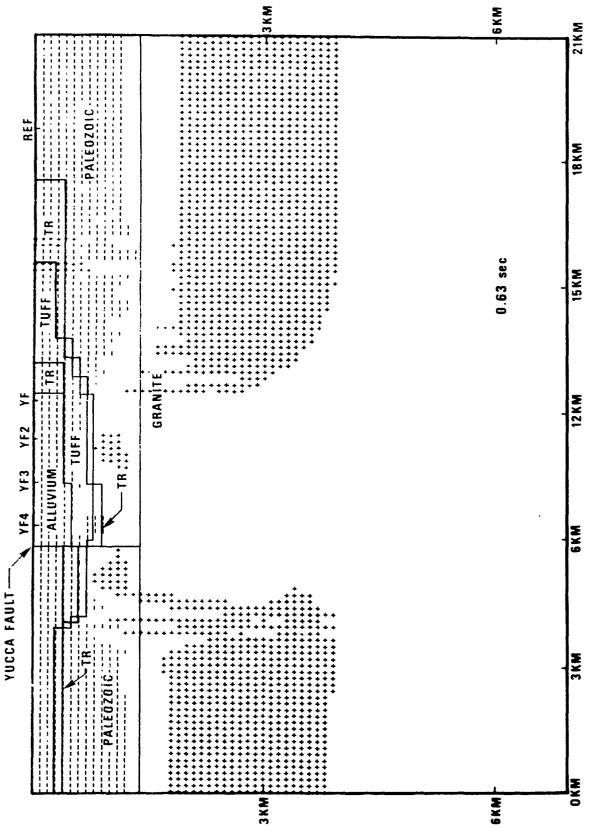


Figure 20c. Finite difference calculations for Yucca Flats.

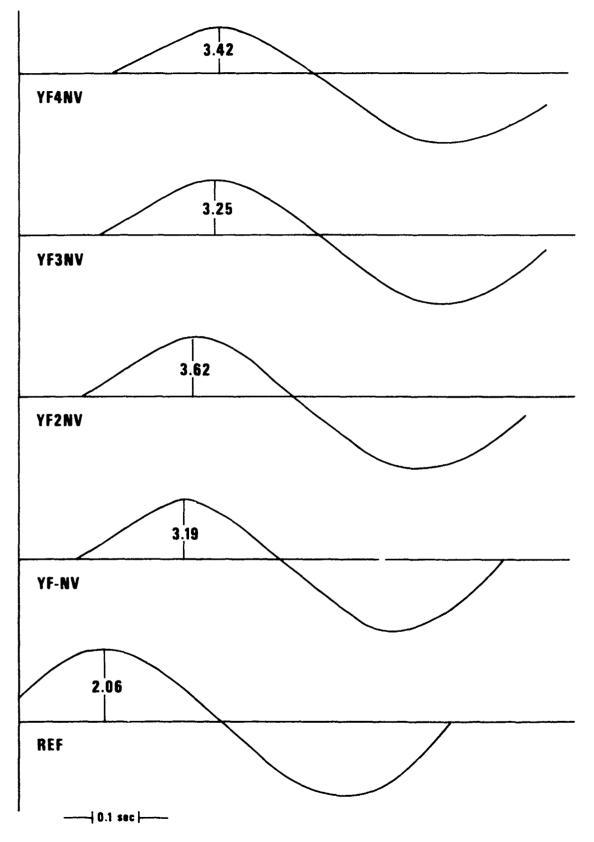


Figure 20d. Finite difference calculations for Yucca Flats.

Both the Haskell matrix and the finite difference methods suggest considerable amplification at Yucca Flat, and the two methods yield similar estimates. Note the reverberations of the waveforms at Yucca Flats in the synthetics computed by the Haskell method. The lengthening of the P wavetrains due to reverberations can also be seen by inspecting the recorded actual waveforms.

## SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

Relative t\* values for the SDCS stations have been computed. Because computing spectral ratios for all possible pairs of stations is redundant, we computed ratios only for those station pairs directly connected by lines in Figure 21. Differentials in t\* ( $\Delta t*$ ) obtained from spectral ratios and their standard deviation for other station pairs can be easily derived from these figures. This approach takes advantage of the fact that, for closely located station pairs,  $\sigma_{\Lambda + \star}$  has smaller variance than for distant pairs of stations. For example, determining  $\Delta t^*$  for the RKON-OB2NV and OB2NV-YFNV pairs is more reliable than determining  $\Delta t^*$  directly from the fewer events common to RKON and YFNV alone. This statement is true because many events for the RKON-OB2NV pair were available during the project's two phases to reduce the variance of their mean  $\Delta t^*$ , while few events were sufficient to define  $\Delta t^*$  for the OB2NV-YFNV pair. The histograms of the measured  $\Delta t^*$  are given in Appendix C. In addition to those involving the new stations of Phase II, updated versions of histograms for the OB2NV-RKON and HNME-RKON pairs are presented. In all cases, an accuracy  $(2\sigma_{\Lambda\tau\star})$  of  $\sim$  .05 sec was the goal.

The easiest way to discuss  $\Delta t^*$  is to compare them to a common standard station. Some of these  $\Delta t^*$  mean values and their standard deviations were derived indirectly. The summary figure (Figure 4) uses OB2NV as a standard station. The figure shows that all WUS stations have essentially the same  $t^*$  as OB2NV with the exception of stations NTNV and NT2NV, which have significantly lower  $t^*$  than OB2NV. The OB3NV-OB2NV differential is also significant statistically but the difference in  $t^*$  so small that it is of no importance in this study. The averages of the differential in dominant period ( $\Delta T$ ) show variations similar to  $\Delta t^*$ , indicating that variations in frequency content are visible on the time domain traces. The RKON-OB2NV differential in  $t^*$  is about .2 sec and highly significant statistically. The HNME-OB2NV differential is less (.08 sec), but it is also significant at the 95% confidence level. This lower value may indicate some

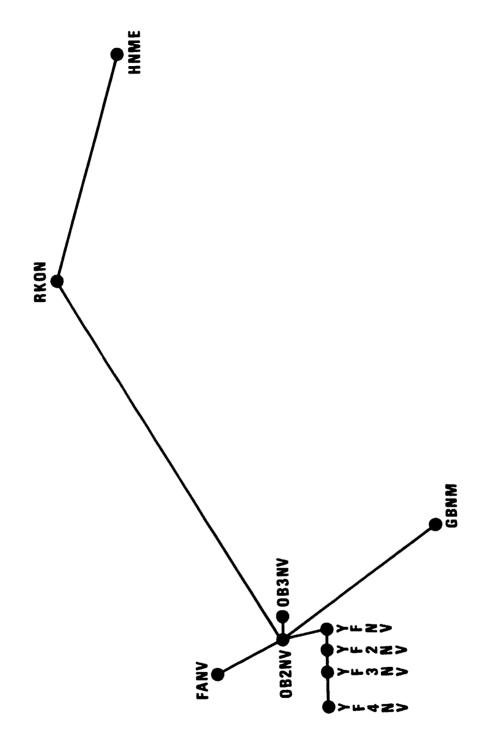


Figure 21. Station pairs selected for spectral ratio computation.

attenuation under the Northeastern U. S.; a possibility suggested in Solomon's and Toksoz's (1970) work and Der et al.'s work (1975).

The Yucca Flat stations had some difficulty in reliably determining t\*. This difficulty resulted from high, unstationary man-made noise (drilling) at these sites that made the standard procedure for estimating noise in the signal window (taking spectra of time windows prior to the arrival of the P wave) fail repeatedly. Many of the spectral ratios supposedly show points with high S/N (around 4 Hz) that disagree with the trend at lower frequencies. This can be attributed to nonstationary noise rather than to real signal energy at 4 Hz, which should be far beyond the corner frequency expected for most events. Crustal response calculations rule out major enhancements of high frequency energy. (Thus, the reader should assign less weight to the t\* determination at YF stations).

The standard deviation of relative t\* values depends upon mutual distance between stations similar to that shown by the magnitude residuals. Table V includes a tabulation of  $\sigma_{\Delta t^*}$  versus  $\Delta^\circ$  as shown in Figure 22. Note that the numerical values of  $\sigma_{\Delta t^*}$  are smaller and increase more slowly with distance than  $\sigma_{\Delta m}$ . Because absolute numerical values of  $\Delta m$  and  $\Delta t^*$  are both of the order of a few tenths in magnitude units and seconds, respectively, fewer measurements are needed to establish  $\Delta t^*$  between stations than to determine magnitude residuals with the same numerical accuracy in the respective units used in this report. This result is in agreement with experience at seismic arrays and shows that  $\Delta t^*$  is numerically a more stable quantity than  $\Delta m$  in terms of multipathing and other disturbances (Der et al., 1977b).

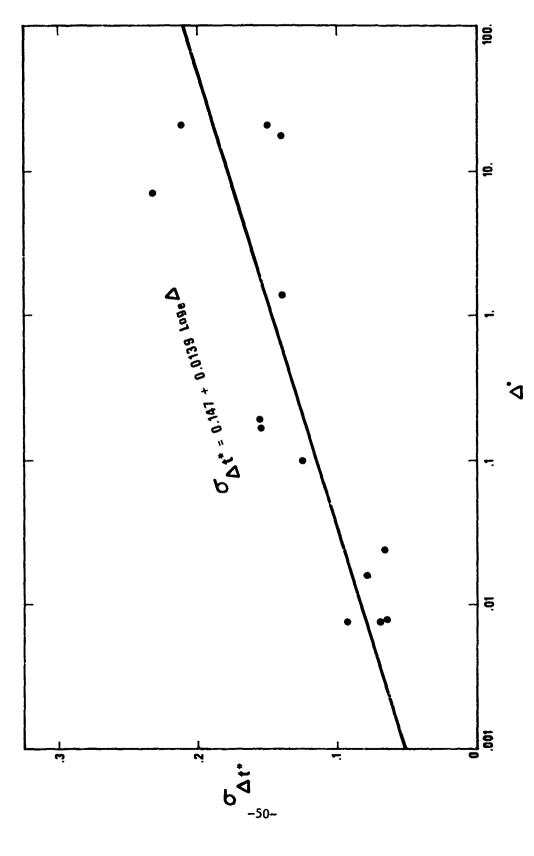
Solomon, S. C. and M. N. Toksoz, 1970, Lateral variations of attenuation of P and S waves beneath the United States; Bull. Seism. Soc. Am., 60, 819-838.

Der, Z. A., R. P. Masse and J. P. Gurski, 1975, Regional attenuation of short-period P and S waves in the United States; Geophys. J. R. Astr. Soc., 40, 84-106.

Der, Z. A., M. S. Dawkins, T. W. McElfresh, J. H. Goncz, E. G. LaPella, and M. D. Gillispie, 1977b, Teleseismic P wave amplitudes and spectra at NTS and selected Basin and Range sites as compared to those observed in eastern North America, NTS experiment - Phase I, Final Report, SDAC-TR-77-7, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

Station	Pair	Δ <sup>o</sup>	σ <sub>Δt*</sub>	K
GB -	OB2	7.09	.252	25
FA -	OB2	1.41	.139	27
YF4 -	YF	.0318	.098	29
YF4 -	YF2	.024	.066	25
YF4 -	YF3	.64,58	.078	26
YF3 -	YF	.61.38	.091	26
YF3 -	YF2	.00768	.093	22
YF2 -	YF	.00768	.069	36 .
YF -	OB2	.17	.155	39
OB3 -	OB2	.00789	.065	46
OB2 -	RK	20.97	.149	75
RK -	HN	17.61	.140	24
NT2 -	NT	.100	.125	27
NT2 -	OB2	.192	.156	38
NT2 -	RK	21.03	.212	43

$$\sigma_{\Delta t^*} = 0.147 + .032 \log_{10} \Delta^{\circ}$$



Standard deviation of the  $t^*$  differentials as a function of interstation distance. Figure 22.

The bottom of Figure 4 shows the  $\Delta m_b^{COTT}$  magnitude residuals relative to OB2NV, corrected for estimated crustal response; the stations on granite or hard metamorphic rock are left uncorrected (HN, RK, SE, SZ, OB3). Stations were corrected on the thick tuff sequence of Pahute Mesa (NT, NT2), the alluvium and tuff of Yucca valley (YF, YF2, YF3, YF4) and sediments of other kinds (FA, and GB). Ideally, a negative correlation should exist between  $\Delta m_b^{COTT}$  and t\*, if t\* and the crustal corrections are the sole factors determining m<sub>b</sub>. However, this correlation does not hold because, while estimated crustal corrections reduce most NTS stations to roughly the same magnitude level (with the exception of YF3NV and YF4NV), FANV and GBNM when corrected fall below the NTS level. Near surface information is quite reliable at the FANV site, where several boreholes have been logged for velocity, but the accuracy of GBNM corrections is questionable. Still, available information suggests that reducing the FANV and GBNM points below the m<sub>b</sub> level of NTS appears unavoidable.

Apparently, then, the consistency between the set of values of  $\Delta m_b$ ,  $\Delta m_a^{\dagger}$ ,  $\Delta t^{\star}$  and the crustal corrections for stations in Phase I was destroyed after adding new data. The consequences of this finding are discussed below.

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## Interpretation of the Results

The purpose of the NTS experiment is to measure the amount of anelastic attenuation in the short-period band under a selected set of nuclear test sites within the continental United States by measuring spectra and amplitudes of incoming P waves from teleseisms. Regional patterns of magnitude differential measurements for teleseisms have been previously outlined (Guyton, 1966; Evernden and Clark, 1970; Booth, Marshall and Young, 1974; Der, Massé

Evernden, J. and D. M. Clark, 1970, Study of teleseismic P. II amplitude data; Phys. Earth Planet, Interiors; 4, 24-3.

Booth, D. C., P. D. Marshall, and J. B. Young, 1974, Long-and short-period amplitudes from earthquakes in the range 0° - 114°; Geophys. J. R. Astr. Soc.

and Burski, 1975; North, 1977), and little doubt can exist about the presence of regional differences in m<sub>b</sub> measurements. While not a central part of the experiment, we observed regional differences in the frequency content of P waves that appear to correlate with the magnitude residuals (Der and McElfresh, 1977). On an average regional level, the magnitude spectral data and crustal amplification estimates also seemed to correlate (Der, McElfresh and Mrazek, 1977) and a similar regional pattern seemed to exist for short period S waves (Smart, Der and Chaplin, 1978).

While on a regional basis the correlation between  $\Delta t^*$ ,  $\Delta m_b$ , and crustal corrections appears statistically significant, determining the degree of anclastic attenuation under a specific location is quite different. Therefore, although critical measurements for estimation of anelastic attenuation at a given site include spectral slopes and body waves amplitudes, exactly which measurement more effectively diagnoses the reciprocal Q effect of the mantle under the given site should be decided by careful evaluation of the reliability of the diagnostics used. Both spectra and amplitudes are subject to effects unrelated to anelastic Q, and we want to base our calculations on the most stable and diagnostic combinations of measured quantities available. Therefore, the choice of est\_mators for upper mantle Q should be based both on experience and theory.

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Guyton, J. W., 1964, Systematic deviations of magnitude from body waves at seismograph stations in the United States, Proc. VESIAC Conf. Seismic Event Magnitude Determination, University of Michigan, 4410-71-X.

North, R. G., 1977, Station magnitude biases-its determination, causes and effect, Lincoln Laboratory, M.I.T. Technical Note 1977-24; 62.

Der, Z. A. and T. W. McElfresh, 1977, The relationship between anelastic attenuation and regional amplitude and alies of short period P waves in North America; <u>Bull. Seism. Soc. Am.</u>, <u>67</u>, 1303-1317.

Der, Z. A., T. W. McElfresh and C. P. Mrazek, 1977, The effect of crustal structure on the station magnitude anomalies (magnitude bias), SLAC-TR-77-1, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

Smart, E., Der, Z. A. and A. H. Chaplin, 1978, Short period S wave attenuation under the United States, SDAC-TR-78-6, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

In the absence of other effects, slopes from the ratios of body wave spectra are useful in evaluating anelastic attenuation. The attenuation correction for  $\mathbf{m}_{b}$  should be, in the first approximation, proportional to t\*

$$\overline{\Delta_{\rm m_b}} \sim t*$$
 (1)

Numerical simulations can provide more exact relationships. Inclusion of the effect due to the local crustal amplification factor  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{c}}$ , leads to a more realistic formula for  $\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{b}}$  at a given station

$$\overline{m}_b \approx a + b \log_{10} A_c + ct* + \varepsilon$$
 (2)

where a, b, and c are constants. a is a simple additive term, b should ideally be unity if  $A_c$  is unbiased, and c could be derived from numerical simulation. Finally,  $\epsilon$  is an error term that should be zero, if all other effects of magnitudes are negligible, and if  $A_c$  and t\* are accurate. If  $\epsilon$  is large,  $m_b$  cannot be used to measure attenuation. Of all quantities in equation (2), t\* is most important in terms of determining magnitude bias for explosions at teleseismic recording stations. If known, then this bias determines the reciprocal upper mantle attenuation. The question is whether measuring  $m_b$  at individual stations improves the definition of t\*.

Experience indicates, however, that amplitude measurements are almost useless in determining t\* at an individual station. This is true because of our crude knowledge of crustal structure at most locations. In addition, horizontally homogeneous models used for computing  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}$  are not realistic, and therefore,  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}$  may have a large error associated with it.

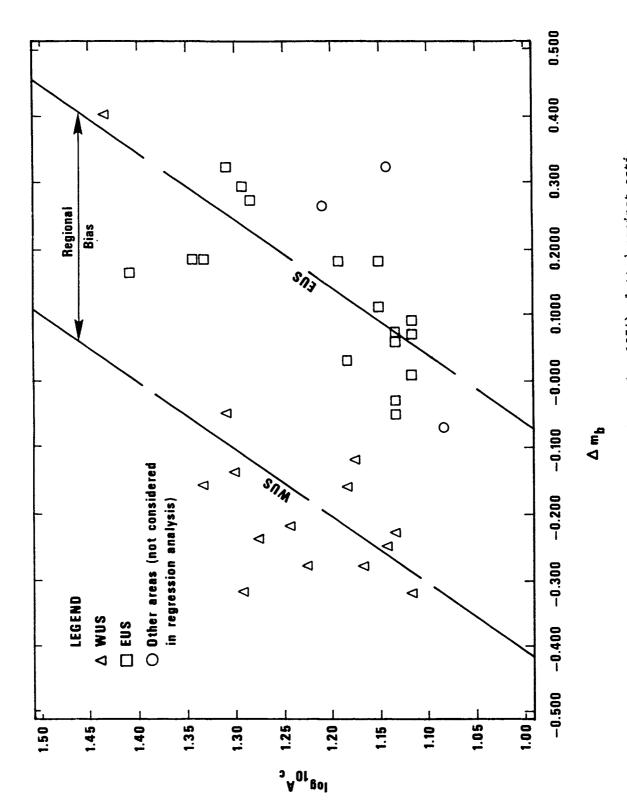
The teleseismic magnitude residuals (Booth, Marshall and Young, 1974) at selected stations of the LRSM network provide a set of empirical data suitable for determining the coefficients in equation (2). Using available geological information and the LRSM site reports, horizontally layered crustal models were constructed for each site. The crustal amplification was estimated by passing the normalized pulse of a 50 kt explosion through the layered stack and then, with Haskell's (1962) algorithm, computing the surface amplitude. The  $\Delta m_b$ , logarithms of crustal amplification factors, and t\*, (.2 for EUS, and .45 for WUS) based on our study of regional differences (Der and McElfresh, 1977), were fitted with the linear model of equation (2). (Details of the analysis were given in a previous report (Der, McElfresh and Mrazek, 1977), so only the major conclusions are repeated here.) Regression analysis of the data shows that both "b" and "c" are statistically significant with the values and 95% confidence limits given as

$$b = 1.03 \pm .43$$
  
 $c = -1.35 \pm .32$ 

The crustal effect for outgoing waves should be considered separately.

Figure 23 shows a plot of the magnitude residuals versus the quantity  $\log_{10} \Lambda_{\rm c}$ . Although the linear trends of EUS-WUS stations are perceptible, a great amount of scatter remains. The slopes of the line fits are prescribed by the quantity "b" and the distance between the lines is the regional magnitude bias as prescribed by the value of "c". The only flaw in the analysis, the assumption of fixed regional values of t\*, does not seriously weaken our argument. We simply show the correlation between the regional magnitude bias and regional t\* averages after allowing for approximate corrections for crustal effects. "C's" value and its confidence limits indicate that the numerical value of the reciprocal  $\Delta m$  (in magnitude units) cannot be less than  $\Delta t*$  (in seconds).

Haskell, N. A., 1962, Crustal reflection of plane P and SV waves; <u>Journal</u> Geophys. Res., 67(12), 4751-4767.



Magnitude residuals of Booth et al. (1974) plotted against estimated crustal correction factors (in magnitude units). Figure 23.

4

Multipathing and local focusing have a significant impact on seismic wave amplitudes. Also, amplitudes of seismic waves at LASA (Mack, 1969) and NORSAR (Blandford, 1974; Chang and von Seggern, 1977) exhibit large systematic distance and azimuth dependent variations that can amount to a full order of magnitude, a figure that is probably true for almost any location on earth. At LASA these anomalies tend to cancel out if the data are evenly weighted in the azimuth-distance sense (Chang and von Seggern, 1977), but this cannot be assumed in general. Such amplitude variations may stem from multipathing and ray focusing and they cannot be predicted at individual sites without detailed structural knowledge and concomitant analysis such as 3-dimensional ray tracing.

On the other hand, direct t\* from slopes of spectral ratios appears to be considerably more consistent. Calculations of the crustal effect over a large variety of crustal structures on t\* show scalloping of the spectra. If slopes are taken over a sufficiently wide frequency range, the t\* measurement is not affected by most crustal structures because the overall slope of the spectrum does not change. However, individual structures could still change the slope somewhat.

Studies of slopes in spectral ratios over many sensors at NORSAR (Der et al., 1977b) showed that while amplitudes of P waves varied by a factor of five giving a  $\sigma_{m_b}$  of several tenths, the corresponding standard deviation of  $\Delta t^*$  was only .06 across the array. Thus, on the basis of relative accuracy alone,  $\Delta t^*$  is a considerably more stable quantity than  $\Delta m_b$ . Plots of the standard deviations for single  $\Delta m_b$  and  $\Delta t^*$  measurements as functions of mutual distance between station pairs further emphasize this point (Figures 3 and 22). While the standard deviation of  $\Delta m_b$  increases by a factor of 4.5 over the distance range the stations covered, the corresponding increase in the standard deviation of  $\Delta t^*$  is by only a factor of 2.25. Also,  $t^*$  starts at lower numerical values.

Mack, H., 1969, Nature of short-period P-wave signal variations at LASA; J. Geophys. Res., 74, 3161-3170.

Blandford, R., 1974, Short period signal-to-noise ratio at NORSAR; SDAC-TR-74-13, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

Chang, A. C. and D. H. von Seggern, 1977, Study of amplitude anomaly and m bias at LASA subarrays; SDAC-TR-77-11, Teledyne Geotech, Alexandria, Virginia.

That "b" is significantly different from zero and close to unity indicates that the crustal corrections are realistic and that  $\log A_c$  is a good overall estimator of the crustal effect. The remaining scatter ( $\sigma_m$  ~ .1 magnitude units) stems from: 1) uncertainties and possible biases of  $\Delta m_b$  due to multipathing, focusing the errors in admittedly rough crustal corrections, and 2) the likely deviation of the individual station t\* from the assumed regional values. Still, the terms associated with  $\log_{10}A_c$  and t\* together account for about 74% of the total variance of  $\Delta m_b$  which, considering the inconsistencies of short period data, is a reasonably good result. The t\* differential accounts for 53% of the total variance; the crustal effect for only 10%. Note that the EUS and WUS populations are almost completely separated in the  $\Delta m_b$  -  $\log A_c$  plane. The only overlapping point is MOID, a station located in a silo sunk into unconsolidated silt.

The most critical parameters in crustal response calculations are the elastic constants and the density at the surface. Figure 24 shows a plot of  $\log_{10}^{A}_{c}$  versus the quantity  $(1/2)\log_{10}(\rho_{s}\alpha_{s}^{3})$ , called the surface impedence term  $(\rho_{s})$  and  $\alpha_{s}$  are the density and compressional velocity at the free surface). The correlation is quite good, suggesting that  $(1/2)\log_{10}(\rho_{s}\alpha_{s}^{3})$  could be used instead of  $\log_{10}^{A}_{c}$ . Figure 25 shows a plot of  $(1/2)\log_{10}(\rho_{s}\alpha_{s}^{3})$  versus  $\Delta m_{b}$ , which again shows the separation of the EUS and WUS populations, while the distance between the two straight line fits indicates about the same regional magnitude bias. In this case the t\* coefficient was -1.33.

The data set of Booth et al. (1974), without individual t\* for each station, cannot measure the noise term  $\epsilon$  in equation (2). However, it establishes jointly with our  $\log_{10} A_{\rm c}$  term that crustal effects are significant and that the EUS-WUS bias is not an artifact caused by crustal effects. The values of the coefficients "b" and "c" are consistent, on theoretical grounds, with the expectations.

The pulse from a 50 kt explosion has teleseismic P waves similar in frequency content to teleseismic P waves from earthquakes: hence, b  $\sim$  1. The Value of c = -1.33 can also be justified by synthetic seismogram simulations. Synthetic seismograms were computed for nuclear explosions of various yields in granite and then passed through causal constant-Q filters with various t\*.

The results are shown in Figure 26. A line with slope -1.35 is also drawn for comparison. The slopes derived from the synthetics seem to be roughly equal to or greater than -1.35, depending upon the absolute t\*. Another explanation for this result is that the empirical formula is derived from earthquake measurements while explosions have more high frequencies in their spectra.

Another argument can be made for a single frequency component. The exponent in the attenuation law exp (-ft\*) leads to a formula

$$\frac{\Delta m_{b}}{1n10} \sim \frac{-\pi f \Delta t^{*}}{1n10}$$
 (3)

which yields

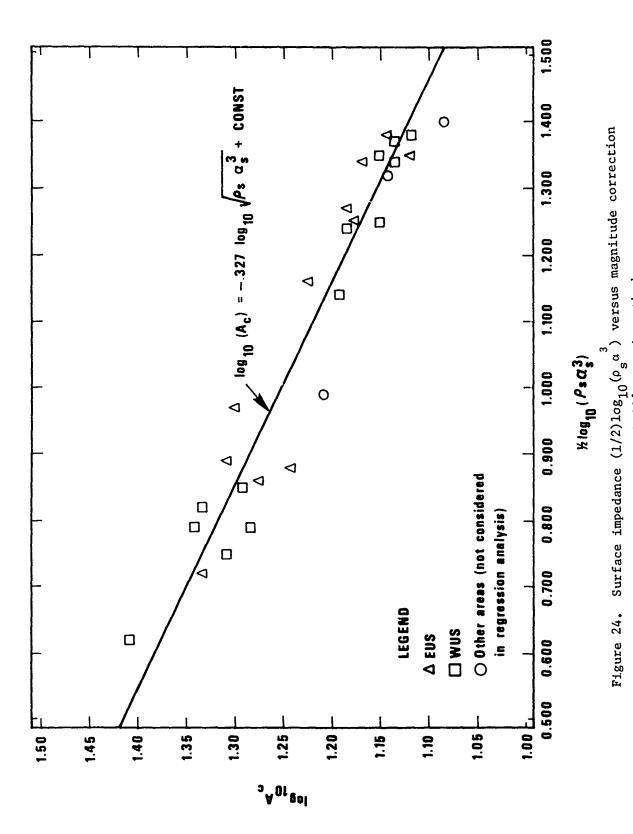
$$\overline{\Delta m}_{h} = -1.36 \Delta t*$$
 for f = 1

and

$$\Delta m_b = -1.96 \ \Delta t^*$$
 for f = 1.42

(f = 1.42 is the average frequency of P waves at RKON). These values can be substantiated with spectral measurements. However, in the actual time domain magnitude calculation, correction for instrument response reduces the  $\Delta m_b$ . This occurs because the dominant period is also changed by attenuation, and the instrument response changes rapidly as a function of period between 0.7 and 0.9 sec, which are typical P-wave periods at RKON and NTS, respectively. This effect is discussed in detail in the preliminary report of Phase I of the NTS experiment (Der et al., 1977).

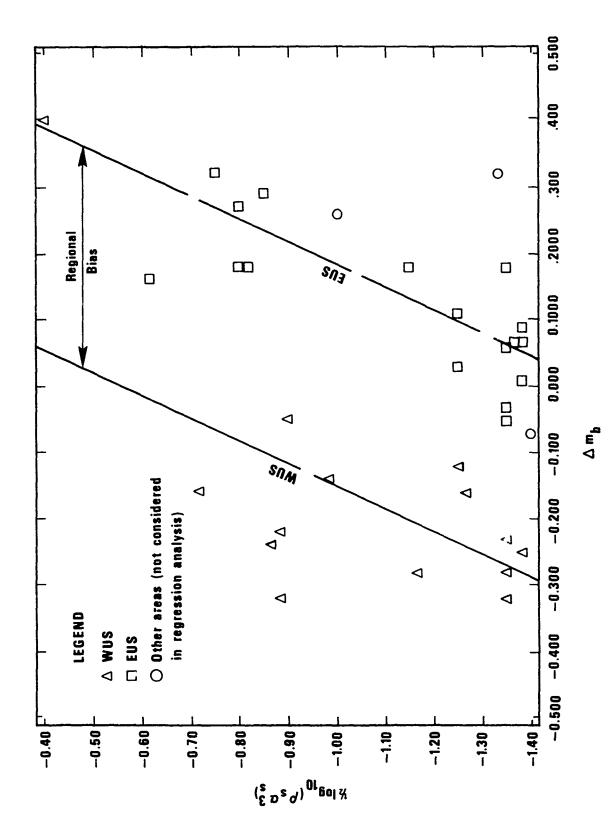
The NTS experiment produced a set of  $\Delta t^*$ ,  $\Delta m_b$  and  $\log_{10} A_c$  values that are useful in testing the consistency of equation (2), the rms magnitude of the term  $\epsilon$ . The rms value of  $\epsilon$  based on the stations of the NTS experiment is quite large ( $\sigma$  > .1 m.u.), an observation based upon the inconsistency (non-parallelism) of corrected  $\Delta m_b$  and  $\Delta t^*$  plots in Figure 4. The numerical values of the quantities plotted in Figure 4 are also summarized in Table II. Figure 27 is identical  $\Delta t^*$ 0 except that data from the NTS experiment have been superimposed on it. We used RKON as a reference point to bring the two data sets together. The figure shows that while FANV, GBNM,



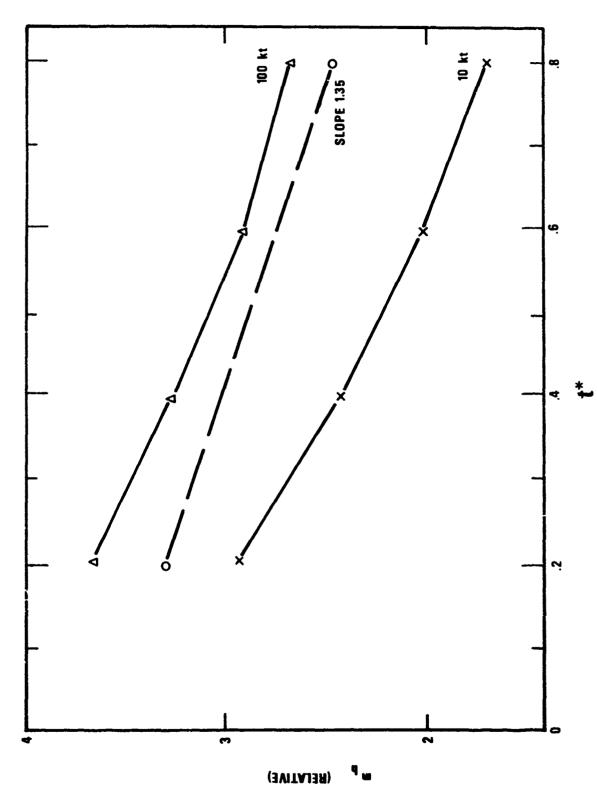
 $\log_{10} A_{\rm c}$  derived by Haskell's matrix method

Figure 24.

-59-

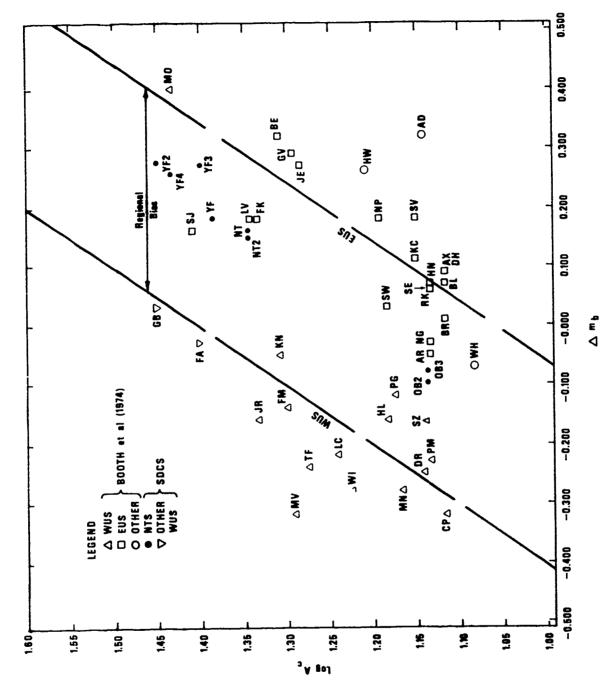


Magnitude residuals of Booth et al. (1974) versus surface impedance (1/2)  $\log_{10}(\rho_{\rm S}\alpha_{\rm S}^3)$ . Figure 25.



 $\mathbf{m}_b$  versus t\* derived by synthetic simulation of pulses from 10 and 100~kt nuclear explosions. Figure 26.

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Comparison of residuals of Booth et al. (1974) with present results of the SDCS experiment. Figure 27.

and possibly SZNV, fit Booth et al's (1974) WUS population, all NTS points have higher m values than the average WUS population. However, using t\* values would be the way to determine anelastic energy loss for outgoing P waves from NTS. Still, because of the m results, we assume that there is focusing under NTS for events from the Northwest and Southeast where most of the events came from. By reciprocity (Chang and von Seggern, 1977), a network deployed at these sites would see higher magnitudes from NTS than from the rest of the WUS. We do not know what a differently deployed network would show.

## NOISE STUDY

To evaluate noise conditions at the SDCS sites we routinely measured the noise level preceding each event. The noise readings evenly covered each station's operational life, and the number of day and night time readings were roughly equal. Although somewhat biased by the seasonal distribution of the operational life of each station, the gross distributions of noise amplitudes indicated the average noise conditions at each site. The cumulative distributions of noise log-amplitude readings for each station are given in Figures 28 through 40. The rean values and standard deviations of noise are given in Table VI.

Cumulative distributions were also computed for all available seasons for each station. These are shown in Appendix D. Table VI summarizes the means and standard deviations. Table VII lists station coordinates.

Each station was also examined for daily noise variation. Figures 41 through 47 show some selected plots of daily noise variations over several days. Much of this noise is obviously man-made, reflecting daily routine activity; generally, this noise is high frequency. One interesting example of this daily variation was at TQMS (Figure 41). the site of the SALMON nuclear explosion. There, the surface instrument showed a high daily variation of high frequency noise at the surface, but greatly reduced noise at the deephole instrument. The high frequency surface noise tended to follow the daily cycle of human activity. In quiet periods when "cultural noise" was low, the noise consisted mostly of common storm microseisms that had the same amplitude in the borehole as on the surface.

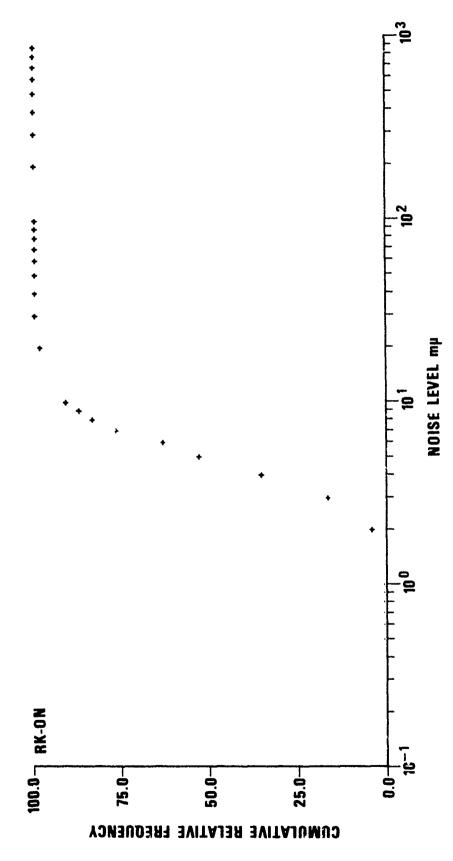
Daily variation at YFNV (Figure 43) shows great m'd-day maxima that must be associated with drilling activity at Yucca Flats. Some secondary peaks at midnight must also be associated with human activity, but we do not know the source of the noise. The sites FANV - OB2NV (Figures 42 and 44) also show peaks during the middle of the day that are presumably associated with normal working hours. Figures 45 through 47, that show stations GBNM, RKON and HNME, do not display the regularity in the daily noise

是一个人,这个人,我们是一个

Figure 28. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at HNME.

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Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at RKON. Figure 29.

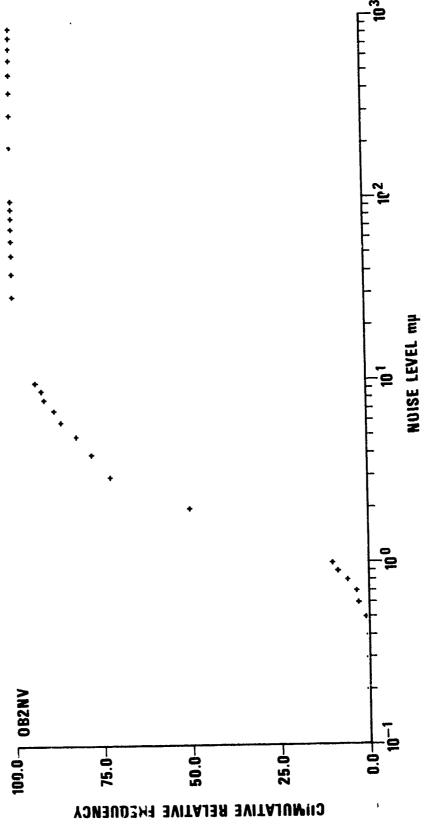


Figure 30. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at OB2NV.

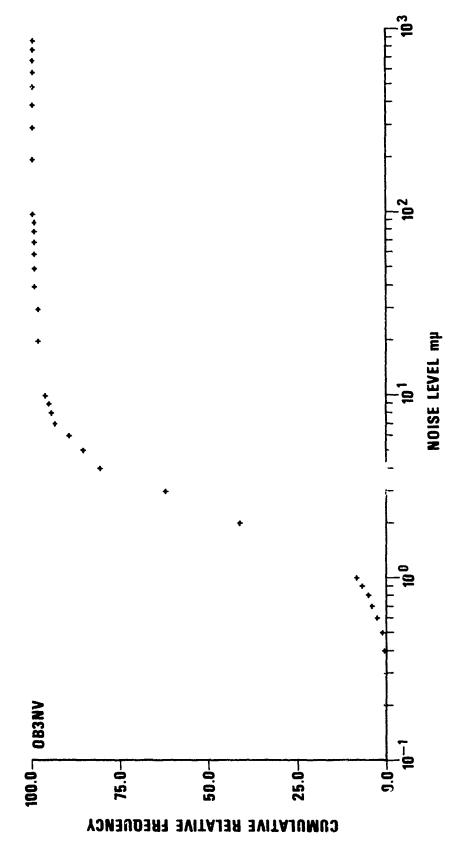
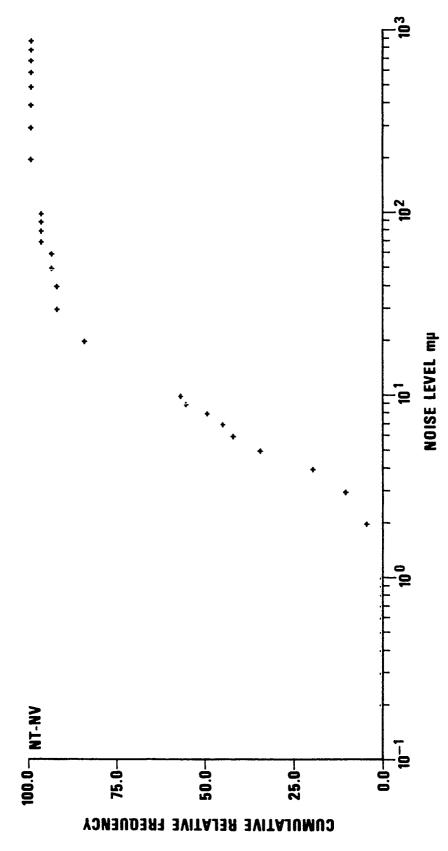


Figure 31. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at OB3NV.





Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at NTNV. Figure 32.

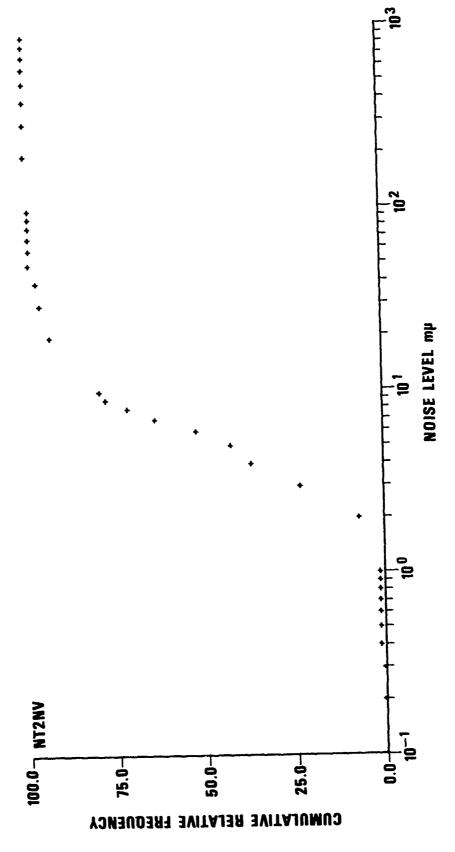


Figure 33. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at NT2NV.

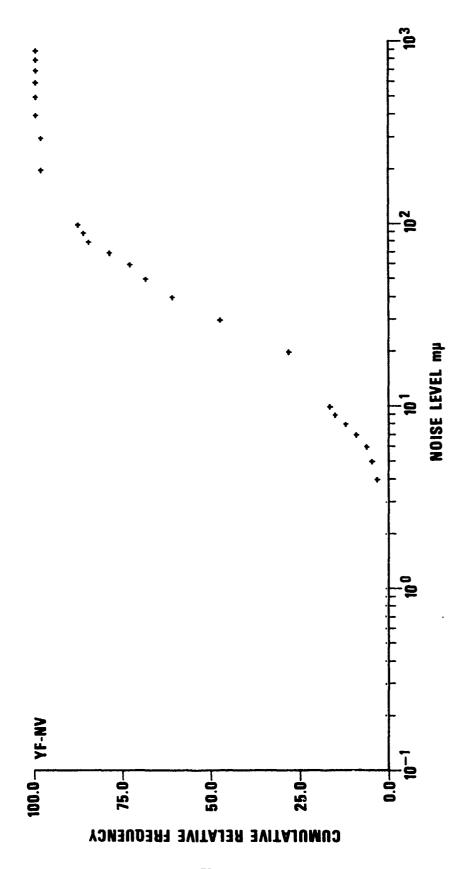


Figure 34. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at YFNV.

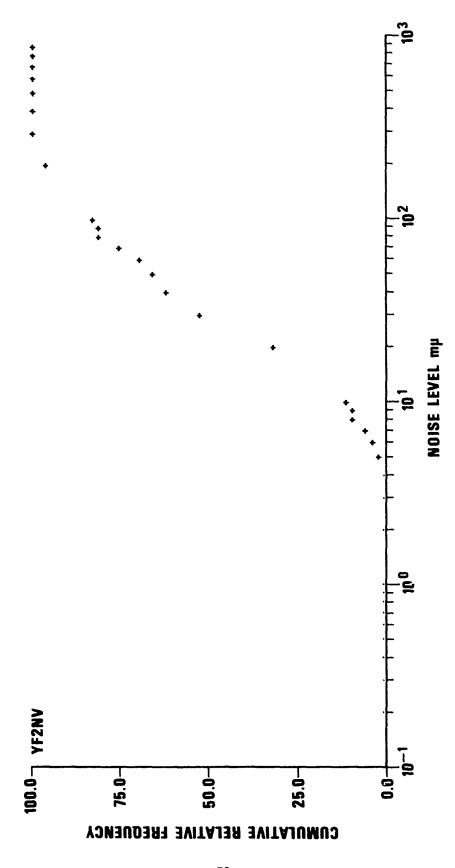


Figure 35. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at YF2NV.

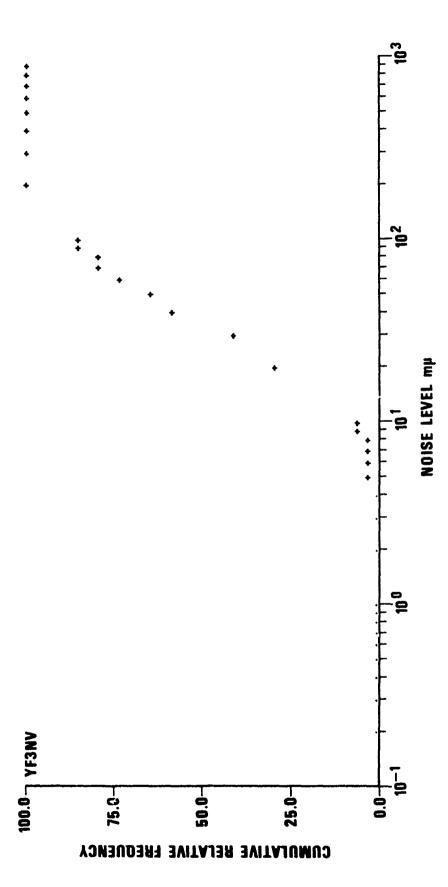


Figure 36. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at YF3NV.

,然后,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是

Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at  ${ t YF4NV.}$ Figure 37.

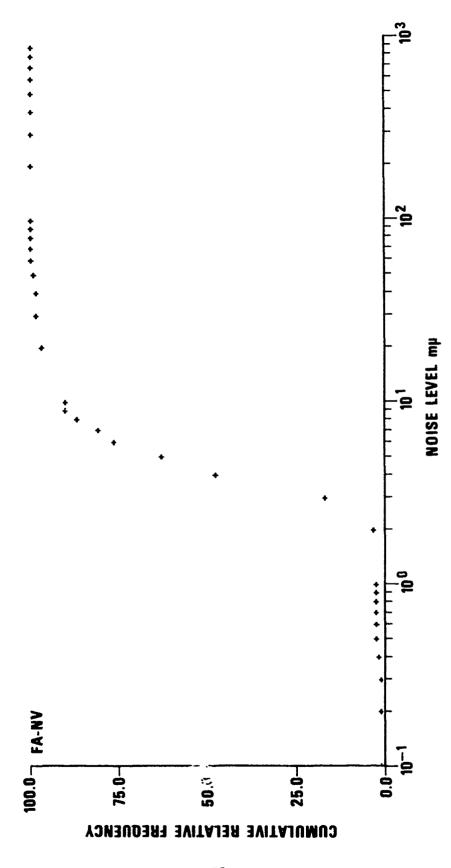


Figure 38. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at FANV.

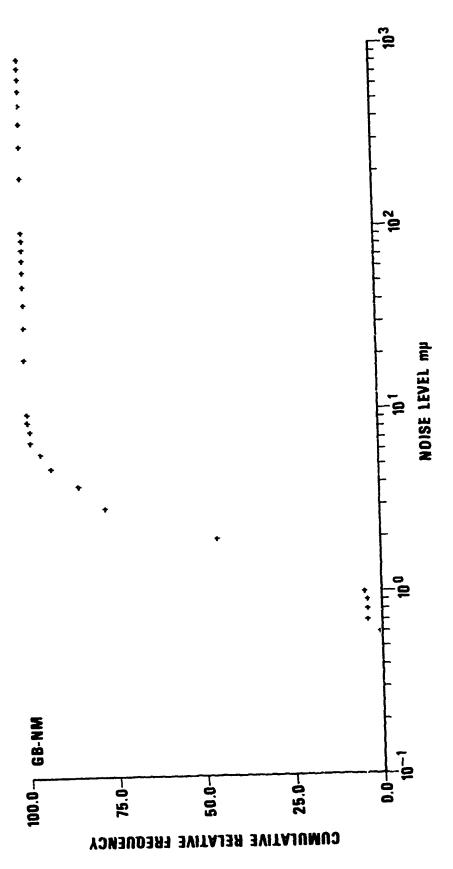


Figure 39. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at GBNM.

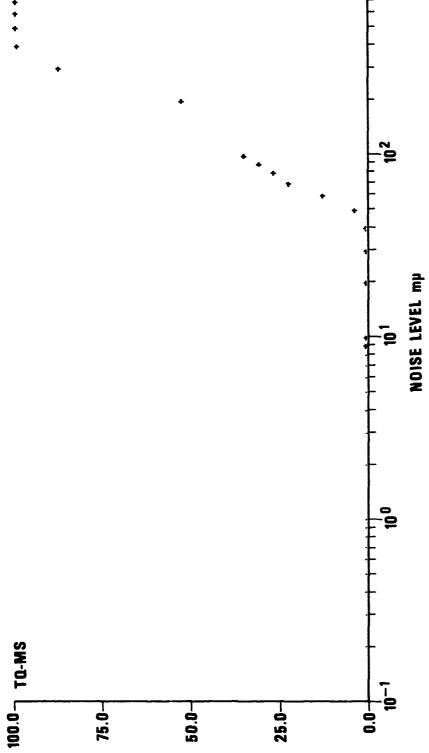


Figure 40. Cumulative frequency histogram of all noise readings at TQMS.

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CUMULATIVE RELATIVE FREQUENCY

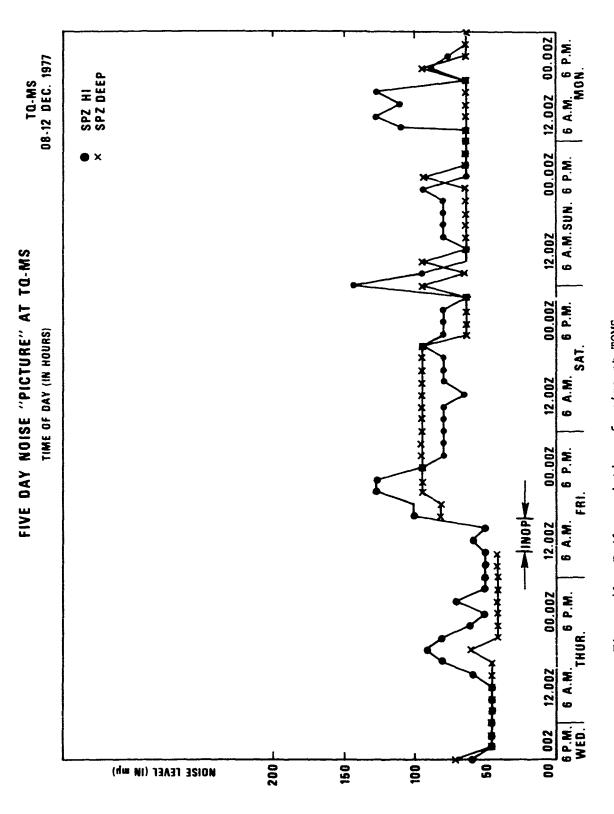


Figure 41. Daily variation of noise at TOMS.

是一个时间,他们就是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,他们也不是一个时间,

TABLE VI

Mean, standard deviation, and number of readings for total and seasonal noise variation at the SDCS stations.

TO	TOTAL			SPRING	S			SUNMER	IER			FALL	ų		33	WINTER	
logu <sub>l</sub> a		z	д Е л	loguz	۵	z	a a a	lognl	Ö	z	д в л	logul	ס	z	a E a	1ови1	р
1.3 0.3 1	-	101	17.5	1.2	0.4	16	15.2	1.2	0.3	14	21.2	1.3	0.3	55	27.9	1.4	0.3
0.3	7	268	3.1	0.5	0.2	89	8.4	0.7	0.2	87	6.0	0.8	0.2	109	4.3	9.0	0.3
0.3 0.4	( )	350	2.3	0.4	0.4	99	1.7	0.2	0.4	112	2.0	0.3	0.4	147	2.2	0.3	0.3
0.3	.,	205	1.7	0.2	0.3	6	2.2	٥,3	0.4	106	2.0	0.3	0.3	90			
0.4		99	12.6	1,1	0.4	18					7.7	6.0	0.5	59	5.9	0.8	0.3
7.0	ר	103	5.7	8.0	0.3	17					5.3	0.7	0.4	46	5.1	0.7	0.4
0.4		29	42.2	1.6	0.4	17	24.7	1.4	0.5	35	30.6	1.5	0.4	15			
0.4		53	23.0	1.4	0.5	e	29.9	1.5	0.4	35	37.3	1.6	0.4	15			
0.4		34					30.0	1.5	0.4	22	43.5	1.6	0.5	12			
0.4		43	63.2	1.8	0.3	ო	31.4	1.5	0.4	25	37.4	1.6	0.5	15			
0.3	-	132					4.2	0.6	0.3	103	5.3	0.7	0.2	29			
0.2	-	172					2.3	0.4	0.2	108	2.0	0.3	0.3	63			
0.2		54									5.5	0.7	0.2	24			
138.4 2.1 0.3 1	_	187					191.9	2.3	0.2	113	83.3	1.9	0.2	74			

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TABLE VII

Geographical Coordinates of Stations Discussed in this Report

		LAT			LON	
HNME	46°	09'	43"	57°	59'	09"
RKON	40°	40¹	20"	93 <b>°</b>	40'	20"
OB 2NV	37°	13'	31"	116°	03'	28"
OB3NV	37°	13'	47"	116°	03'	28"
YFNV	37°	041	06"	116°	001	07"
YF2NV	37°	041	10"	116°	00'	44"
YF3NV	37°	041	22"	116°	01'	27"
YF4NV	37°	041	29"	116°	021	12"
FANV	38°	381	26"	116°	13'	22"
GBNM	36°	41'	13"	107°	13'	34"

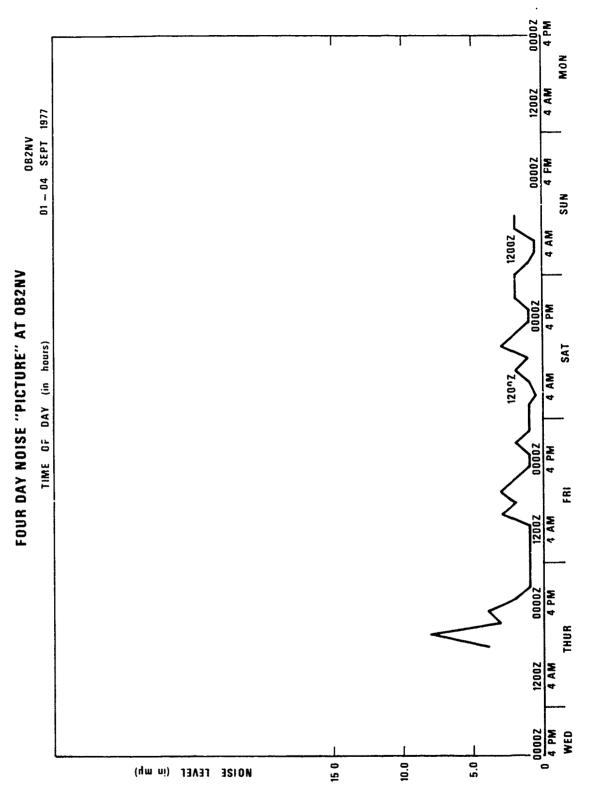
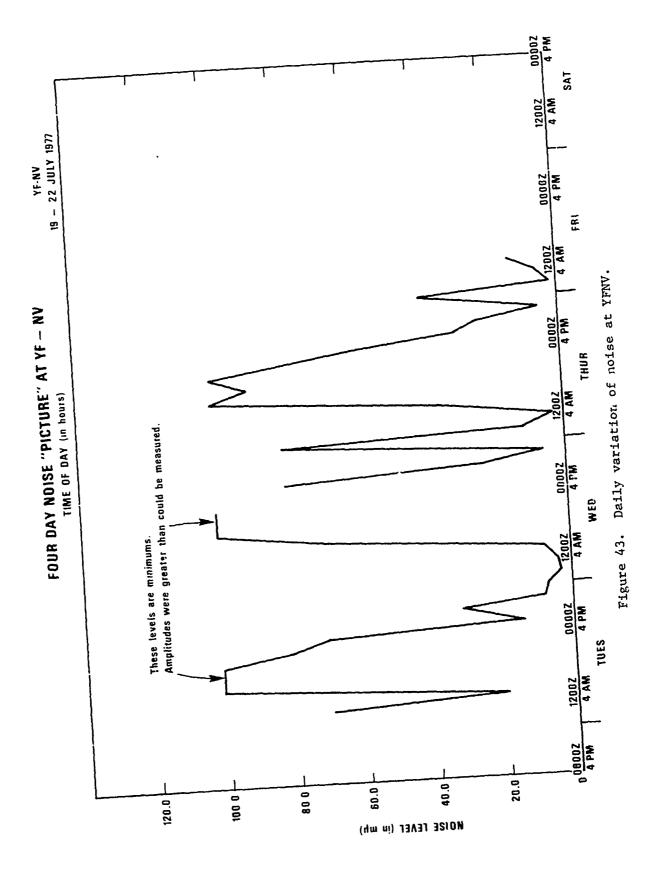
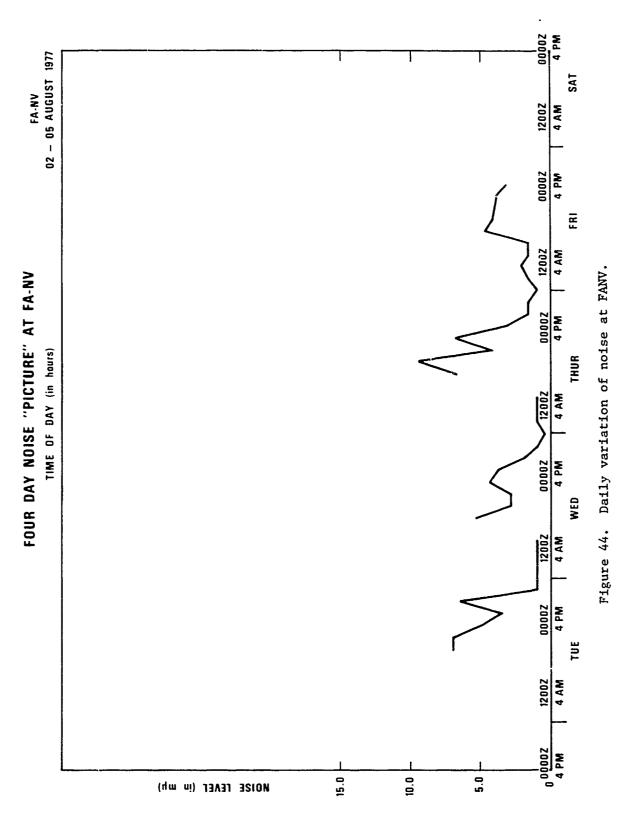


Figure 42. Daily variation of noise at OB2NV.





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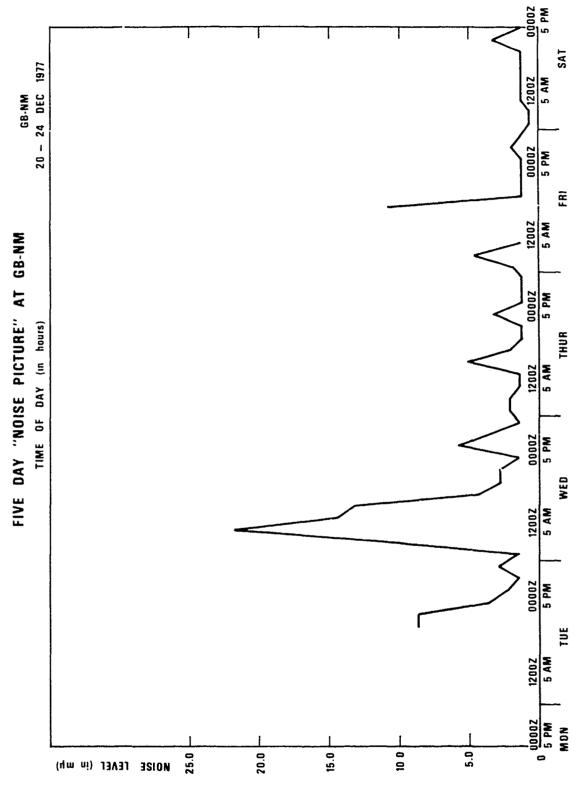


Figure 45. Daily variation of noise at GBNM.

or and the contract of the color of the colo

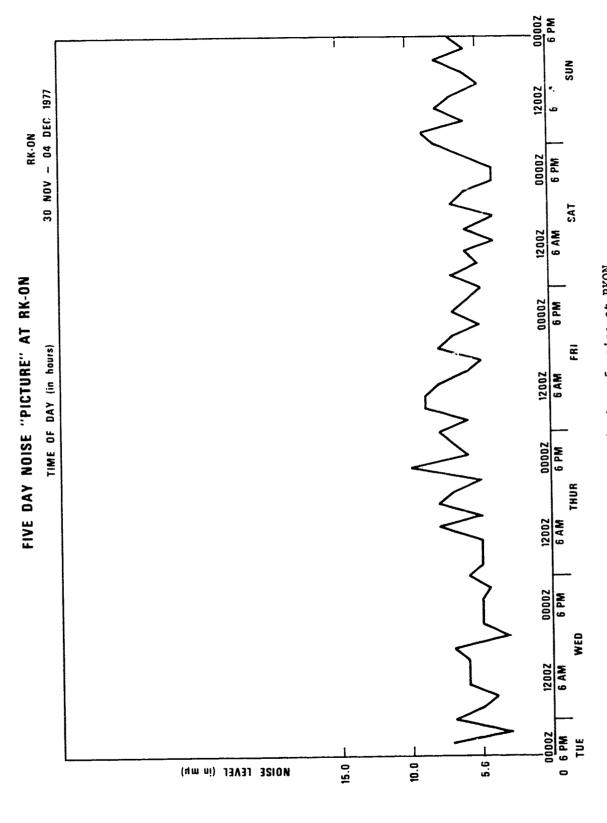


Figure 46. Daily variation of noise at RKON.

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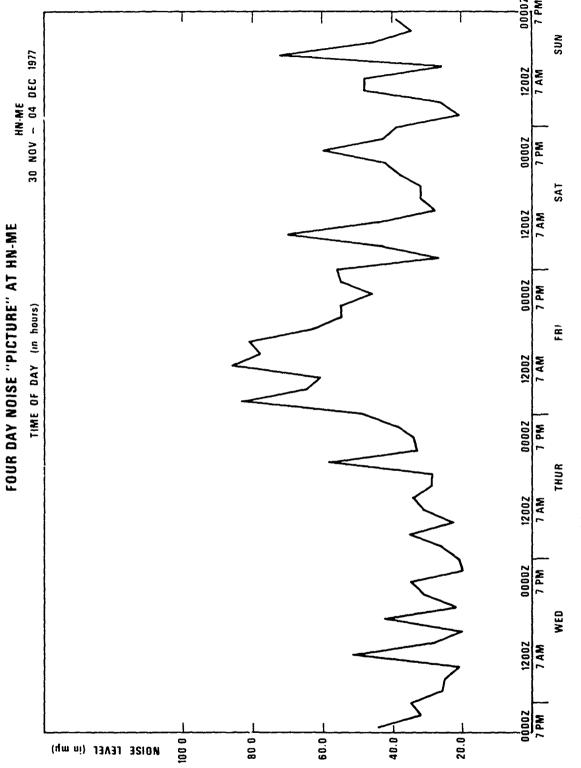


Figure 47. Daily variation of noise at HNME.

variations. For GBNM, two peaks were picked during the days around Christmas; however, the peaks were not consistent with what was considered normal activity.

The mean values of noise (in millimicrons) and logarithms and standard deviations of the logarithms are self-explanatory. Seasonal variation is apparent at HNME, a station dominated by long-period storm microseisms. Stations at NTS show a similar seasonal variation. TQMS and GBNM on the other hand, show lower amplitudes in the Fall, which can be explained by seasonal variation of cultural noise.

## CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The results of spectral analyses show that when compared to RKON and HNME, a consistent loss of high frequency content in P waves can be observed at the SDCS stations located in the WUS.
- 2. Ine average teleseismic P wave amplitudes are also lower in the WUS, if crustal amplification corrections have been made. Nevertheless, amplitudes of teleseismic P waves at NTS seem to be higher than at sites in other areas of the WUS. This is presumably due to focusing under the site.
- 3. No indication of inherent bias in the determination of relative magnitude differentials was found.
- 4. Relative t\* derived from spectral ratio measurements is a numerically more stable quantity than the magnitude residuals. It has less scatter and depends less on interstation distance and the local crust. We recommend that local mantle magnitude attenuation is estimated from the empirical formula

 $\Delta m_b = -1.36 \Delta t*$ 

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

While one shortcoming of this study is the relatively small number of stations where both  $\mathbf{m}_b$  and t\* biases are known, the existing data set could be easily extended by adding more stations using historical LRSM da.a. The multiple regression analysis involving  $\mathbf{m}_b$ , t\* and crustal amplification could then be used to better evaluate interrelationships between these quantities. Another useful project might include extending the study to SRO's and overseas observatories.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We gratefully acknowledge help from many of our fellow employees at Geotech. John Woolson and his group were instrumental in the success of this study by performing A/D conversions and the tedious quality control chores needed. John Sherwir and his group in Dallas collected the field data and transcribed the analog data to film. Dr. R. H. Shumway assisted in the statistical analysis. Drs. R. R. Blandford and S. Alexander contributed to the project with useful suggestions and criticisms.

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# APPENDIX A

listing of events, amplitudes and period readings and computed magnitudes  $\mathbf{m}_{b}$  and  $\mathbf{m}_{a}^{\dagger}$ .

A SAME AND ASSESSMENT OF SAME ASSESSMENT

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(A/4) + B (5.146 5.246 5.24	E 32.6 0. (A/4) + B 1.18 1.18 1.89 5.55	(A/H) + B 5-10 5-27 5-51	78 3.1 0. (A/H) + B 5.559 5.16 5.08	44 125.8 6. 0 (A/M) + B 0.96 5.89	740.4 0. 74.3 + B 4.86 4.64 6.38
115.89 Log10 (	13.3 Log10	13.2E LOG10 (	53.7E	82.41 10310	100.6
26. 45	46.2N	46.3N	73.5N	7.2N	17.9%
<b>ω</b>	<u>م</u>	gc. +	т. +	ρο +	μ +
EASTEP IS.  10G10 (A/MT) + 5.54 5.27	AUSTRIA LOGIO (A/MT) +	AUSTRIA LOG10 (A/MT) 4 5.21 5.54 5.54	N.Z. LOG10 (A/MT) . 5.76 5.75 5.52	S.PRVRER ICG10 (R/MI)	MEKICO LOGIO (A/#T) MB H-96 G-86 5.45
15:46: 5.2 5.06 AMP 0.83 269.2 0.76 42.7 0.94	3:15:20.0 5.84 Amp 0.81 51.6 0.49 56.7 1.09	9:21:18.4 5.30 AMP 0.78 107.6 0.54 40.3 1.19	3: 0: 0.0 0.0 192.4 0.85 169.4 0.44 39.1 0.84	12:23:31.1 5.27  AMP 95:2 0.71 281:1 1.01 180:0 1.45	20:57:58.1 5.41 AMP 80.2 0.78 42.2 0.61 320.4 0.86
SEP 76 Brs7 84.4 79.6	5899 0999 0919 0919 0919 0919	387 768 768 884.33 88	SEP 76 502:8 75:00 70:00 70:00	SEP 76 DHST 440.9	SEP 76 39-0 33-6 23-8
HE H	STA BN-ME PM-ME PM-CN OB2-CN	S. S	HNT 29	HSTA HRITA BRITA OBSTA	SHING CHAILE CHAILE CHAILE VANCE

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89.9W 128.6 10610 (A/W) + B 5.49 5.24	32.1W 39.3 LOG10 (A/W) + B 5.00 4.82	101.1W 140.6 LOG10(A/4) + B 4.82 4.87 4.87	100.74 139.5 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.15 5.16 5.18	8.0E 11.8 LDG10(A/#) + B 5.49 4.77	80.64 109.9 LDG10(A/H) + B MR 5.28 5.30
13.2N	58.1N	18.5N	18.7N	77.6N	19.3 X
EL SALVADOR LOGIO (A/MT) + B MB 5.44 5.22	N.ATLANTIC LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 5.20 5.12 4.80	MEXICO LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 4.82 5.00 4.89	MEXICO ICG10(A/MT) + B 5.17 5.17 5.12 6.12	SVALBARD  IOG10 (A/MT) + B  S.44  4.45  4.92	CUBA LCG10(A/MT) + B 5-43 5-36
10:20:17.6 5.12 134.5 1.30 378.0 0.70 62.2 1.04	9:56:23.2 4.97 138.5 0.70 770.0 0.75	20:11:27.0 5.04 MMP 1.00 48.5 0.80 80.5 0.96	20:11:43.6 5.17 106.8 0.96 1052.0 1.14	9:27:46.0 5.05 153.7 1.13 27.6 0.54 35.1 0.71	9:52:33.0 5.08 144.8 0.70 120.1 0.86
SE 76 337-88 33.88 58 58	SEP 76 224 324 55.0	SEP 76 DAME 76 232.99	SEP 76 301 ST 32.7 23.0	SEP 76 DISH 42.22 60.0	SEP 76 DISI 33.1
7 STATIAN PRATINE OBSING	8 ARUN SEUN SEUN SEUN SEUN SEUN SEUN SEUN SE	OWEN SO	10 HRS DBA - HB DBA - HBA - HB	HANNER ORIGINA	12 29 STA PKTON OBSEW

•0	°o	•0	••	•0	0. ** OMITTED **	75.
115.0W 179.0 10310(A/W) + B 10310(A/W) + B 10310(A/W) + B 10310(A/W) + B 10310(A/W) + B	157.2E 313.6 I.0G10(A/F) + B H.59 U.27	64.6W 135.6 LOG10(A/W) + B 5.11 4.67	68.2W 135.7  10310 (A/M) + B  5.46 5.95 6.01	106.8W 170.5 LOG10 (M/M) + B M 995 5.67	106.38 328.7 10310 (A/M) + B 5.05 4.51	175.94 309.1 10510(R/M) + B 1,36 5,15 1,28
26.48	51.1N	28.15	Bn 24.2S	24.65	39.9%	8 5.1. 6 N
BASTER IS. LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 5.36	KAMCHATKA LCG10(A/MT) + B 4.79 4.36	APGENTINA LOG10 (A/M") + B 5.26 4.84	CHILE-ARG. BORDER LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 5-35 5-90 5-97	EASTER IS. LOG10(A/HT) + B 5.10 5.67	N.CHINA LOG10(A/MT) + B S.MB 5.73 4.73	ALBUTIANS 10G10(A/MI) + E 5-08 4-38
21:47:20.6 5.13 18MP 157:5 0.85	6:35:49.3 4.55 RMP 18.9 0.63 8.8 0.80	7:13:36.1 4.63 AMP 49.3 0.70 29.4 0.67	8: 4:10.9 5.21 ************************************	10:40:47.0 4.52	20: 7: 1.3 5.30 NMP 0.90 11:5 0.60	2:30:30.8 4.78 MMP 0.50 225.8 0.40 18.1 0.80
S R P 7 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	585 76 DIST 601.0	SEP 76 DIST 83.0 81.2	SEP 76 DHST 78.33	SEP 76 DHSH 76.3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 SEP 76 SEP 76 DIST 043.7
13 25 STA BRCTON OB2NO	14 26 STA RK-CN OB2NV	15 26 STA PK-ON CB2NO	APA APA APA APA APA APA APA APA	17 25 STA RETON OBSERVE	STA STA BN-ME OB2NG	19 HH S HW 1-19 OBS-1

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.35.5 ) + B	134.1 ) + B 7	127.1 127.1 127.1 120 58	130.5 + B	316.4 1/8) + B 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167	316.4 316.4 2885 4265 42665
142.1E	99.68 LOG10 (A/H) 4.77 5.04	77.54 LOG10 (A/R	1.0610 (N/3)	164.3E	164.1E LOG10 (A/H) 4.85 1.66 5.42
23.3N	20.0N	0.25	88 0	55.1X	55. 1N
<b>ω</b> +	<b>м</b> +	<u>α</u> +	<b>£</b> .	TS.	<b>£</b> .
VOLCAND IS. 10G10(A/MT) -	C.MEXICO LOG10 (A/MT) 4.86 4.86	ECUADOR LOG10 (A/MT) 5.65 4.56	ECUADOR LOG 10 (A/HT) 4.69	KORMANDORSKY 10G10 (A/MT) 4.93 4.81 5.36	KORM IS. LOG10 (A/MT) 5-16 5-47
8:20:27.6 5.03 AMP 0.80 235.1 0.60	6:59:19.5 4.62 AMP 0.T 37.6 0.80 42.7 1.50	23:36: 6.0 5.17 73.0 1.50 388.8 0.70	22: 1:12.5 4.60 AMP 23.4 0.80 22.6 0.50	9:22:46.6 4.55 AMP 22:2 0.70 27:3 0.70 88:0 0.80	9:22:56.3 4.53 AMP 36:0 0.50 102:0 0.90
SEP 76 DIST 91.9	ocr 76 prst 30.7 22.3	0CT 76 121 ST 16 12.13	0CT 76 BIST 52.9	0 CT 7 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	007 76 0001 76 0001 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
20 22 SENTER OBSTANDA VAN	21 FRITA OBSEN	22 SHN-HA RK-CN OB2-CN	23 7 STA RK-ON OB2NV	S A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	25 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

.7E 312.7 0.	79.0E 350.4 00G10 (A/H) + B 5.65 5.65	.8W 126.2 0.	.5E 308.8 0.	77.5# 118.5 0. 0G10(A/M) + B 4.54 4.45 4.10	71.6# 132.6 0.
49.84 155.7E	50.0N 79.01 LOG10	10.7N 85.8'	45.14 153.5E	9.4N 77.5	15.28 71.
KUPILES 10G10(A/MT) + B 5-19 4-86 4-56	B.KAZ LUG10(A/MT) + B 5.75 5.95	COSTA RICA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.01 4.72 5.36	KURILES LOG10 (A/MT) + B M. W7 U. 96 5.23	M.COLUMBIA LOG10 (A/MT) + B M.69 4.60 4.20	nead 's
14:38:27.9 4.78 AMP 0.70 24.9 0.60 8.7 0.90	5: 3: 0.0 5.20 241.4 0.80 479.9 0.50	12:31: 6.6 4.97	2:52:24.3 4.47 AMP 9.2 24.6 0.70 37.2 0.90	16: 2:26.9 4.54 35.8 0.70 34.0 0.70	19:41:27.1 4.31
STA DIST RH-MB 76.8 RH-ON 63.3	STA DIST HW-ME 79.9	STA DIST HW-HE 38.5 RK-CN 40.6 OB2NV 37.9	STA DIST HW-HE 81-7 PK-OW 67-9	30 9 OCT 76 STA DIST HW-HW 37.7 RK-CW 43.6 OB2MV 44.5	31 9 OCT 76

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79.5W 136.5 LOG10(A/M) + B U.87 U.87	91.0W 133.6 LOG10(A/K) + B 4.13 4.03	151.0E 310.0 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.31 5.30 4.86	78.2W 128.0 LOG10 (A/M) + B MB 4.25	147.7E 309.3 LOG10 (A/E) + B U.27 U.47	78.7W 128.7 LOG10 (A/M) + B 6.58 5.86	141.5E 302.1 LOG10 (R/M) + B 4.94 4.94
10.38	10.0N	N n * S n	S # • 0	43.2N	0.68	31.2H
reru coast Logio (A/ET) + B 5.03 4.20	C. AMER. COAST LOGIO(A/MT) + B MB 4.72 4.12	KUFILES LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.36 5.36 5.36 4.86	ECUADOR 10610 (A/MT) + B 4.88 4.20	KURILES LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.57 4.52	ECCADOR LOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.28 5.74	S. HONSHU, JAPAN LOGIO(A/HT) + B U HB1 U 98
21:10:24.1 4.53 AMP 0.70 30.7 0.70	23:48: 9.0 4.39 AMP 7.0 0.70	2:58:56.6 4.91 AMP 0.90 40.1 1.00 14.4 1.00	6:19:20.8 4.46 AMP TO TO 5.40	14:32: 4.9 4.59 AMP 20.5 20.5 0.50 11.4 0.90	9:12:36.0 5.80 NHP 212:2 2.00 140.4 1.30	4:24:52.1 4.96 AMP 18:8 0.50 38.2 0.90
DIST 52.3 58.6	0CT 76 DIST 40.9	0CT 76 0CT 76 82:13 68:72 68:73	0CT 76 0TR 0TR 51.9	OCT 76 D ST 71-9	0CT 76 DIST 47.77 53.0	0CT 76 DIST 84.6
32 9 0 STA RRECH OB2NV	33 BRTTA OBSTAN	S4 SHN-198 BRN-198 OB2NV	35 10 RETAIN OBSHV	36 10 STA RECEN	37 ETHE EN-THE	38 12 STA CBCA OBCAV

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2.8N 77.5W 124.6 LOG10(A/M) + B H, 20 4.85 4.23	10.5N 62.2W 104.4 LO310(A/M) + B MB 5.01 U.50	22.1S 70.0W 135.8 LOG10 (A/M) + B H.81 H.81 H.81 H.81 H.81 H.81 H.81 H.81	52.3W 169.3W 309.9 LOG10(A/H) + B 3.92 H.73	12.18 87.68 126.9 LOG10 (R/H) + B u.79 u.79 u.2u	13.2N 88.2W 126.u LOG10 (A/M) + B M 9.8u u.31	56.1N 153.3W 319.4 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.00 5.61
# CST COLUMBIA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4 42 5 08 4 38	VENEZUEIA IOG10(A/MT) + B 5.23 4.60	H. CHILE LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.96 5.00	ALEUTIANS LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.32 4.89	CST OF NICARAGUA LOG10 (A/MT) + B U.83 5.01 u.46	EL SALVADOR LOGIO (A/MT) + B 4.99 4.40	KODIAK REG LOG10(A/MT) + B 5・50
23:49:24.3 4.41 177.9 0.60 68.5 0.60 11.0 0.70	17:35:45.1 4.68 AMP T 0.60 15.2 0.80	4:24:16.0 4.62 21:0 0.70 38.7 0.60 29.8 1.00	15:13:22.8 u.92	и: #:22.6 и.64 ЛИР 32.2 0.90 75.6 0.60	5:53:50.9 4.57 AMP 58.4 0.70 13.1 0.80	18:35:23.9 5.26
0CT 76 DIST 49.9	000 76 01ST 87.8	0007 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 700	007 76 DHSH 39.68	DHSH 39-1	0CH 76 DHSH 33-9	OC: 76 DIST 34.8
39 HNTA PRIONE PRIONE	HO 13 SATAN OBSAN	TO WEEKO	42 21 RSTA OB2NV	AZE SOLUTION	## 22 BE ## 22 BE ## 44 BE ##	45 22 STA BKTON OB2NV

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70.	130.	•	ċ	<b>68</b>	200.	100.
149.0W 332.8 LDG10(A/M) r B U 17 U 59	150,8E 310,7 LOG10(A/H) + B 4,95 5,14 5,27	73.7W 134.0 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.87 4.40	151.0E 311.5 LOG10(A/H) + B M. 85 4.85	70.0W 19.5 LOG10 (A/E) + B 5.03	148.0E 310.8 LOS10(A/E) + B u.49	156.0E 313.9 10G10 (A/H) + B 5.70
		Ħ	•	H	<b>5</b> 7:	52
63.0N	46.1N	14.65	47.0N	72.0N	45.01	51.01
CEN. ALASKA LOG10 (A/MT) + B U.87 4.69	KURILE IS LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.24 4.57	PERU LCG10(A/MT) + B 5.03 4.56	KURILE IS IOG10(A/HT) + B 5, 52 4, 89	BAFFIN BAY LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.19	KURTLES LC310 (A/MT) + B 4.79	KURILES 10G10(A/MT) + B 5.85
17:19:55.5 4.60 AMP 33.9 0.80 30.5 0.80	5:59:56.4 5.34 AMP 0.50 112.7 0.50 27.6 0.50	9:59:21.3 4.55 AMP 0.70 28.6 0.70	19:23: 2.7 4.90 126.4 0.70 125.5 0.90	14:47:32.7 5.39 171.6 0.70	14:14:26.6 4.60 AMP 0.50	5:33:35.5 5.50 408.9 0.70
OCT 76 DIST #6.4	00 TT 76 BB	0CT 76 DIST 67.8 65.4	NOV 76 DIST 780.8	DIST 26.1	NOW 76 DIST 83.0	NOW 76
te State Sta	47 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	48 28 ST ST OB2NA	A-8	50 HR H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	S2 17 STR HW-HB

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115.6 #) + B BB 20	128.1 128.1 128.1 128.1	125.9 125.9 13) + B 655 26	130.1 (m) + B	134.3 H) + B B5	134.9 EB + B	134.3 138 + B 228 61
72.0W LOG10 (A/M) 5.2C	77.0W LOG10 (A/M) MR 4.97 4.92	85.0W LOG10 (A/H) 5.265 5.26	90.08 1.0610 (A/	69.0W LOG10 (A/M) 5.25	69.0# 1 LOG10 (A/M) 5.35	69.0W LOG10 (A/H) 6.28 6.51
7.0N	2°08	10.0N	12. 0 ų	21.05	22.05	21.05
VENEZUELA ICG10(A/MT) + B 5.50	PERU-ECUADOR BDR Ing10 (A/MT) + B 5.06 5.23	COSTA PICA LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.54 5.22	CST OF CENT. AMER. LOGIO(A/MT) + B 4.70	CHILE-BOLIVIA LOGIO (A/MT) + B 5.40	N. CHILE LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.45	CHILE-BOLIVIA LOG10(A/MT) + B 6.50 6.84
20: 9: 2.7 4.50 128.9 0.50	23: 43: 12.6 4.80 MMP T 0.80 41.7 0.80 85.6 0.50	14:15:33.2 5.00 213.1 1.30 89.6 1.10	17:44:33.8 4.50 A9.8 0.70	5:27:34.4 4.90	23:10:23.1 4.60 AMP 85.6 0.80	0:40:57.0 6.30 1102-7 0.60 4281-5 0.60
NOV 76 DIST	NOV 76 DIST 499.52 55.52	DEC 76 DIST 3950 41.6	DEC 76	DEC 76	DEC 76	NOV 76 DDIST 16.56
S3 22 STA RK-CN	St S	SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS	S6 1 STA PK-CN	57 8.00 3 8.00 8	58 STA RK-ON	O SECOND
			A-9			

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•	103.	393.	•	360.	•	·
69.0W 134.3 10G10(A/H) + B 4.21 5.21	69.0W 133.7 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.53 4.91	140.08 296.4 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.21	112.04 176.5 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.52	137.0E 306.7 LOG10(A/M) + B 4.51	90.0W 127.8 LOG10(A/W) + B 5.38	130.0W 311.5 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.2u 5.1u
21.05	20.05	23.0N	34.05	34,0%	14.0N	z 0.02
N. CHILE LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.09 5.31	N. CHILE LOGIO (A/HT) + B 5.41	BONN IS. LOG10(A/HT) + B 5,43	EASTER IS. IOG10(A/MI) + B	S. HONSHU LOGIO(A/HT) + B L.61	EL SALVADOR LOGIO (A/MT) + B 5.53	10G10(A/MT) + B 5.34 5.23
5: 6:29.7 4.70 AMP 62.6 0.51 62.0 0.80	12:32:35.4 5.20 AMP 1.30 100.7 0.60	22: 1:22.1 4.84 1882 0.60	19:46: 2.4 4.90 AMP 67.0 1.00	9:36:41.4 4.70 AMP 26.9 0.80	4:24: 6.4 4.30 289.2 0.70	9:58:19.7 4.50 1497 0.80 133.0 0.80
DEC 76 DIST 74.8	DEC 76 DIST 74.5	DEC 76 DIST 87.8	DEC 76	DEC 76 DIST 84.3	DEC 76	DEC 76 DHSH 25.67 25.67
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148.0E 309.9 LOG10(A/M) + B H	55.0E LOG10(A/M) + B 5.06 5.06 4.02	154.0E 308.5 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.07	75.0W 118.4 LC310(A/W) + B 5.55 6.255	131.0E 307.0 LOG10(A/M) + B 4.70	124.0W 345.6 LOG10(A/M) + B 6.60 6.49 5.95	124.0W 345.6 10610(A/H) + B 5.10 5.24 4.91
20 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	73.0 N	45.0N	7.0 N	30.0%	55.0×	56.0N
KUPILES 10G10 (A/MT) + B 5.13	N. Z. LOG10(A/MT) + B 5-73 4. 25	KUPILES LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.22	COLUMBIA LOGIO(A/HT) + B 5.47 6.13	JAPAN IOG10 (A/RT) + B 4.85	BR. COLUMBIA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.50 6.50 5.83	BF. COLUMBIA IOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.10 5.29 6.70
15:37:41.0 4.90 53.2 0.50	AMP 0.0 0.0 274.0 0.40 0.60	14:37:30.0 0.0 AMP 0.70	10:18:58.0 0.0 169.4 1.40 264.1 1.30	12:26: 4.0 0.0 Ayp. 0.70	20:33:50.0 0.0 11809 1.25 3293.5 1.30	21: 22: 25. 0 0.0 AMP 1.00 423.1 0.90 79.1 1.30
STA DIST HN-ME 84.1 RK-CN 70.9	68 20 OCT 76 HSTA BLST RK-TAR 54.6 082NV 69.1	STA DIST	TO 20 DEC 76 HWTH BUT BOSE BRICKNESS	71 15 DEC 76 STA DIST RK-CH 90.0	12 20 DEC 76 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	HS HS THE HS

** **		**		* * Q	# # 02	# Qa
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00 ## ##	•	*	ċ	•	**	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
142.0E 296.1 LOG10(A/M) / B 6.20 6.20	145.0E 300.9 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.08	130.0% 308.3 LOS10(A/M) + B 5.89	145.0E 309.3 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.89 4.39	79.0E 350.4 LOG10(A/R) + B U.70 U.79	145.08 307.6 LOG10 (A/R) + B S.44 5.00	137.28 303.9 Log10(A/M) + B 5.21 4.54
24.0N	32.0N	31.08	42.0N	50.0M	M 0 ° 0 7	30.6 M
#OLCANO IS. LOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.16 6.16	N. PACIFIC LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.30	JAPAN LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.99	JAPAN LOG10(A/HT) + B L-90 6.61	E. KAZ LOG10(A/MT) + B 4.93 4.88	JAPAN 10G10(A/MT) + B 15.44 5.00	10010 (A/MT) + B
1: 1:42.0 0.0 385.8 1.00 242.1 1.10	23: 1:28.0 0.0 AMP 0.50	16: 6:56.0 0.0 235.4 0.80	18: 8: 8.0 0.0 36.8 0.60 19.0 0.60	3:57: 0.0 0.0 MMP 14:8 0.60 14:6 0.80	9:.16:37.0 0.0 53.0 1.00 25:1 0.70	11:33:42.4 5.13 149:1 0.80 144:7 0.80
74 22 DEC 76 STA DIST BETTO 91.0	75 13 DEC 76 STA DIST PK-CN 82.4	76 14 DEC 76 STA DIST RK-CN 89.5	77 27 DEC 76 STA DIST OB2NV 55.0	78 30 DEC 76 STA DIST PRECN 92.0	79 SH SH S	STA DIST

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•0	92. ** CMITIED **	0. ** CHITIED **	•	•	55.	76. ** OMITTED *
50.0W 79.0B 350.4 1.0310 (A/F) + B F F 8 5.67	25.7% 142.5B 297.1 LOS10(R/H) + B HB 4.81 4.13	23.3% 143.8E 294.5 LOG10(A/H) + B MB 5.55	49.3N 155.4E 312.3 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.32 5.22 5.54	51.3N 175.4W 308.6 LOG1''/N' + B MB 5.28 4.68	04.8N 149.1E 310.2 LOG10(A/M) + B 6.15 6.22 6.22	26.7N 142.6E 297.9 LOG10(A/W) + B S.34 5.15
E. KAZAKH I.CG10(A/MI) + B MB 5.82 6.07	VOLCANO IS.  LOG10(A/H <sup>m</sup> ) + B  4.31 4.13	VOICANO IS. LOGTO (A/HT) + B 5.96 5.70	KUPILES 10610(A/MT) + B 6.42 5.44 5.46	ANDREANOF IS. LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.58 4.78	KURILE IS.  LOG10(A/MT) + B 6.30 6.81 6.27	BONIN IS. ICG10 (A/MT) + B MB 5.34 5.11
4:57: 0.0 0.0 AMP 0.90 623.6 0.40	10:37:33.6 4.76	22:44:57.0 5.50 169.0 0.90 135.9 0.70	7:55:55.5 5.24 AMP 0.80 82:2 0.60 47:3 1.20	16: 2: 3.6 5.36 227.5 0.50 36.1 0.80	0:16: 9.3 6.05 AMP 0.70 2031:1 1:10 650:3 0:90	6:23:42.6 5.32 AMP 76.8 1.00 47.2 1.10
STA DIST HN-ME 79.9	STA DIST RK-ON 86.5 OBZNV 82.3	STA DIST RECN 90.7 082NV 84.6	STA DIST HW-ME 78.2 RK-CN 64.3 CB2NV 61.5	STA DIST RECN 44.5	STA DIST HN-HE B3.3 FR-CN 70.0	STA DIST PK-0N 85.6 5B2NV 81.6

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•	# # 8	.0	°	ċ	0	•
158.74 313.3 LOSTO (A/M) + B 4.62 4.62	150.9E 310.1 LOG10 (A/H) + B H 79 5.02 4.56	130.0E 317.2 10G10(A/E) + B 5.42 5.42 4.63	48.0W 82.0 LOG10 (A/M) + B MB U HB 5.14	160.0E 313.8 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.28 5.13	25.0W 63.1 LOG10 (A/H) + B U.62 5.28	150.0E 303.6 LOG10(A/M) + B MB u.34
53.6N	45.5 W	43.0V	24.0N	52.0W	32.0N	38.0%
S. OF AIASKA IOG10(A/MT) + B M. MB 4.84 4.79	KURILE IS  LOG10 (A/MT) + B  M.94  9.94 5.17	RUSSIA-CHINA BDR LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 5 + 42 5 - 82 4 - 93	N. ATLANTIC LOG10 (A/MI) + B 4.75 5.14	KAMCHATKA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5-58 5-58 5-28	N ATLANTIC OCEAN LOG10(A/HT) + B H-78 5.32	N PACIFIC OCEAN LOG10(A/MI) + B u.6u
9:42:22.5 4.68 AMP 52.9 0.60 29.9 0.80	6:11:30.0 4.86 AMP 0.70 71.8 0.70 15.9 0.90	21:30:59.0 0.0 AMP 0.50 310.7 0.40 52.1 0.50	0:31:29.0 0.0 AMP 45.4 1.00	5:51:11.0 0.0 120.4 0.60 149.2 0.60 81.3 0.70	0:50:18.0 0.0 RMP 34.5 0.70 91.9 0.90	1: 5:48.0 0.0 AMP 0.50
17 JAN 77 STA DIST RK-ON 36.1 082NV 31.6	STA DIST HN-HE 79-8 RK-CNV 66-4	STA DIST HW-MB 89-4 78-7 79-8	T 6 FEB 77 STA DIST PRECN #4.8	STA DIST HN-ME 73.5 RK-ON 59.9 OBZNV 58.1	STA DIST HW-ME 36.0 PK-ON 53.0	94 16 PEB 77 STA DIST RK-CN 75.1
89	68	6	6-14	σ.	<b>U</b> •	•

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ON 166.0E 317.1 LOG10 (A/H) + B 1H 5.51 4.52	ON 142.0E 304.0 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.88 6.23 6.23	0N 147.0E 299.0 LOG10(A/M) + B 4.80 5.20	ON 156.0E 313.9 LOG10(A/H) + B HB7 5.37	0N 173.0E 312.3 LOG10 (A/B) + B 6.48 5.84	0N 175.0E 306.9 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.10 4.23	152.0W 319.7 10G10(A/M) + B 4.24 3.93
KORANDOPFSKI LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 5	JAPAN 34.0N LOG10(A/HT) + B 5.80 6.23	N PACIFIC OCEAN 31.0N LCG10(A/HT) + B 4.90 5.12	KAMCHATKA 51.0N LOG10 (AZMT) + B MB 4.99 5.47	ALEUTIANS 53.0N LOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.53 6.06 5.77	ALEUTIANS 49_0N LOG10(A/HT) + B 51_32 4_53	KODIAK IS. PRG. 56.0N LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 4.39 4.72
STA DIST AMP T 13:32: 7.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	STA DIST AMP T-20 ST-26 0 0.0 STA BS-0 66-9 1.20 FR-CN PR-0 95-0 445-5 0.80 0B2NV 78.0 4425.3 1.00	97 19 FEB 77 4: 1:58.0 0.0 STA DIST AMP RK-ON 82.3 22.5 0.80 OBZNV 76.7 24.1 1.20	STA DIST AMP T SSS 1: 1.0 0.0 STA BEST AMP T SSS 30.7 0.60 OBZNV 60.8 93.0 0.80	STA DIST AMP T 0.90 BZNS SN 0.0 0.0 STA DIST AMP 0.90 RW-N 53.2 528.2 0.60 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	100 19 FEB 77 22:47: 7.0 0.0  STA DIST AMP  RK-ON 54.8 98.0 0.50  OBZNV 49.9 21.1 0.50	101 20 FEB 77 7: 2: 0.0 0.0 STA BIST AMP T3.3 0.70 OBZNV 30.4 5.8 0.80

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9 * 30 £ +	120-6 + B	316.4 + B	70.5 + B	112.2 + B	114.3 + B
174.0E LOG10 (A/H) 5.53 3.70	63.0W LOG10 (A/M) 5.193 5.55	130.0E 10G10(A/H) 6-49 7-49 7-02	41.0W LOG10 (A/H) 5.29	58.04 LOG10 (A/H) 5.833 5.47	64.04 10G10(A/H) 5-13 5-43
51. 0 N	8 0 0 8	42.0R	32.0N	2.08	F 0 *
ALEUTIANS LOG10(A/MT) + B S.68 4.00	H. BRAZII LOG10 (A.MT) + B 5.82 6.19 5.55	N.E. CHINA BDR LOG10 (A/MI) + B MB 7-12 6-83	K. ATLANTIC RIDGE LOGIO (A/HT) + B 5.29 5.92	BPAZIL LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.29 5.99 5.69	VENEZUELA LOG10(A/HT) + B 5-17 5-53 5-60
8: 0:36.0 0.0 AMP 205.4 0.70 6.4 0.50	22:46:44.0 0.0 180.5 1.30 311.0 1.00	14:27: 5.0 0.0 AMP 0.70 5780.5 0.80 2887.5 0.80	2:58:55.0 0.0 123.0 1.00 177.9 1.20	4:55:55.0 0.0 AMP 1.10 356.3 1.10 144.2 0.60	21:15:17.0 0.0 AMP 0.90 128.2 0.80 152.3 0.80
PEB 77 DIST 54-1 50-0	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	HAR 77 DIST 42.56 60.3	E A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	#AF 77 DIST 555-3
STA STA RECN OBZNV	103 RST HWTHE PKTCN OBST	104 STA HW-ME RK-ON OB2WV	105 12 STA PK-CH OB2NV	106 HSTH HWITH NRICH OBSICNA	107 . 13 STA HW-HE FR-ON 0B2NV

			GETTINC **	** OHITIBD **		** OHITIBO **
•	•	°	· ·	• *	•	•
83.04 124.7 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.20 4.66	155.0W 318.6 LOG10(A/H) + B HB 4.39 4.35	149.0E 308.5 LOG10(A/F) + B 6.12 6.07	26.0E 26.4 10610(A/H) + B 6.26 5.58	114.0E 325.8 LOG10(A/M) + B MB 4.84 4.38	149.0E 304.9 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.00 5.35	143.0E 294.7 LOG10(A/F) + B 4.49 5.05
¥0.6		43.0 N	44.0 W	# 3° 0 #	30°6E	23.0N
COSTA BICA LOG10(A/HI) + B 5,36 4,82	ALASKA PEN. LOG10 (A/HI) + B 4.45 4.45	KUPILES LOG10(A/MT) + B 6.28 6.22 6.16	RUMANIA IOG10(A/HI) + B HB 6-48 5-74	N.E. CHINA IOG10(A/MI) + B 5.37 4.54	N. PACIFIC LOG10(A/HT) + B 5.23 5.57	VOLCAND IS.  LOG10(A/HT) + B  HB  4.65 5.05
21:28: 9.0 0.0 193.6 0.70 55.9 0.70	6:22:19.0 0.0 AMP 17.7 0.70 13.4 0.80	10:56: 6.0 0.0 ABB: 7 0.70 560:7 0.70 351:9 0.80	19:21:40.0 0.0 1129.8 0.60 117.3 0.70	0:29:11.0 0.0 AMP 54.9 0.30 7.7 0.70	9:11:55.0 0.0 AMP 7886 0.60	4:36:38.0 0.0 AMP 22.3 1.05
DIST 42.7	MAR 77 BDIST 32.0	MAR 77 DIST 855.5 715.5 68.7	MAR 77 DIST 71.7	MAR 77 DIST 833-1	MAR 77 DIST 74.7	MAP 77 DIST 900.9
STA STA OBZNV	109 16 STA RM-CN 0828V	110 HRSTA BRECHE OBSE	EA WURD WO	STA STANDING OBENT	STA PKTON OBSING	114 21 STA RM-OB OB2WV

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141.0E 294.3 LOG10 (A/M) + B M-32 5.18	69.0W 109.2 LOGIO (A/M) + B (A/B) + B (A/B) + B (A/B) + B (A/B) + B	145.0E 312.0 LOG10(A/M) + B 4,53 4,53	168.0W 309.5 LOG10(A/E) + B HB 5.43 5.43	. 78.0E 351.0 LOG10 (A/M) + B MB 4.82 5.04	70.0W 131.2 LOG10 (A/M) + B U-71 5.33	161.5E 316.0 LOG10(A/M) + B 4.05 4.05
21.0N	11. ON	й0°S п	52.0 N	50.0 W	15.0\$	54.38
MAFIANA IS. LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.54 5.18	CST. VENEZHELA LCG10(A/HT) + B HB 6.50 5.71	HOKKAIDD LOG10(A/M") + B 4.84 4.62	FOX IS. LCG10(A/HT) + B 5.47 5.47	E. KAZAKH LOG10(A/HT) + B 5.22 5.20	S. PERU IOG10(A/MT) + B M93 4.93 5.43	KAMCHATKA LOGIO(A/MT) + B u.uu u.27
6:58:18.0 0.0 AMP 0.60 29:3 1.00	2:11:25.0 0.0 AMP 0.50 274.5 0.60	3:46:10.0 0.0 AMP 23-2 0.70 12.7 0.80	4:36:10.0 0.0 179:2 0.90 195:9 1.00	3:57: 0.0 0.0 AMP T 0.40 33.7 0.70	7:34:58.1 0.0 25.7 0.60 64.1 0.80	7:39:49.5 0.0
21 MAR 77 A 93.6 RV 87.1	23 MAR 77  A DIST  ON 444-7  NV 49-6	23 HAR 77 18 DIST 71-6	.26 MAR 77 TA DIST 2CN 44.3 2NV 38.8	29 HAR 77 TA DIST -CN 78-9 2NV 91-9	S APR 77 TA DIST -OR 69.1 ZNY 67.8	S APR 77 TR DIST
115 SATE	116 RKT 082	117 ST OB2	4-18	119 SS OBS:	120 RRS	121 SR RR O OB

•	•	120.	•	ò	109.	ċ
67.0W 137.2 LOG10 (A/M) + B U.67 U.19	147.2E 310.7 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.16 5.75 6.17	158.8E 314.8 LOG10 (A/H) + B H; H	164_0E 317_5 LOG10 (A/H) + B HBS 4.74	179.6W 309.3 LOG10 (A/M) + B W.71 5.31	68.8W 135.4 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.45 5.45	170.5W 309.6 LOG10 (A/M) + B M MB 3.99
27.95	2 9 ° 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	52.6N	56.0 W	20 20 80	22.95	52.14
æ	æ	ρ	æ	<b>m</b>	m •	<b>m</b> +
+	+	÷	+ * 6 - <b>-</b>	+ = m=	+ Fi &u	년 V=
ARGENTINA LOGIO (A/HT)  4.88	KUPILES LOG10 (A/MT) 5-43 5-79 6-27	KAMCHATKA LOG10 (A/HT) HB U HU 3.98	KCHANDORSKY LOG10 (A/MT) u-77 u-97	RAT IS. LOG10 (A/MI) MB3 5.41	N. CHILE LOG10 (A/MT) SHB 5.48	ALECTIANS LOG10 (A/NT) 4.82 4.04
77:16: 5.5 0.0 280 0.61 9.5 0.75	8:31:24.6 0.0 AMP TOUR 135.8 0.91	18:45:18.1 0.0 AMP 0.50 13.6 0.42	3:54:41.7 0.0 AMP 0.60 54.3 0.60	18:20:38.3 0.0 AMP 50:5 0.60 95.3 0.80	23:35:38.9 0.0 AMP 207.0 0.70 142.4 1.00	4: 2:18.2 0.0 AMP 27.2 0.80 8.7 0.90
PB 77 DIST 82.0 79.6	DIST 77 71-2 69-1	APR 77 DIST 60.1 58.6	MPR 77 DISST 555.5	FER 77 SOLUTION TO	APR 77 DIST 76.8	APR 77 DIST 45.7
122 9 A STA RK-CN OB2WV	123 STA STA OBENV TF-NV	STA STA O BENEVA	NAME OF THE SECOND SECO	126 13 STA RKTCN OB2NV	127 15 STA REGN OBZHV	128 16 CTA RK-ON OBZNV

** CMITIBO **		** OMITIED **	** OKITIED **		** OMITTED **	•0
•0	52.	0	<b>°</b> 0	40 h	20-	0
68.8W 141.8 LOG10(A/W) + B 5.33 5.33	179.0W 308.5 LOG10 (A/M) + B MB 4 3.75	137.5E 303.8 LOG10 (A/H) + B HB 6.33 6.33	142.6E 297.9 LOG10 (A/H) + B	153.8E 316.1 LOG10 (A/H) + B H + 4.7 5.01	127.0E 307.7 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.32 4.68	134.9E 343.4 LOG10(A/R) + B H.92 U.97 5.31
33° 4°S	51.0N	30.7N	26.7W	52.5W	27.6#	75.0N
CHILE-ARGENTINA LOG10 (A/MI) + B MB 5.37	ALFUTIANS IOG10(A/MT) + B u-42 3.97	JAPAN LOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.62 6.49	N. PACIFIC LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.71 5.30 5.66	KAMCHATKA LCG10(A/MT) + B 4 69 5.01	JAPAN LOG10(A/MT) + B 4.47 4.68	NEW SIBERIAM IS. LOG10 (A/MI) + B 5.01 5.07 5.07
2:41:10.8 0.0 AMP 0.90 51.6 0.90	0:19:18.1 0.0 15:7 0.45	20: 4:29.7 0.0 AMP 1.8 824.8 0.70	1:45:46.9 0.0 AMP 83.0 1.00 44.8 1.00	0:52: 5.2 0.0 AMP 69:9 0.60 104.2 1.00	1:32:43.5 0.0 ABP 0.70 7:0 1:00	14:49: 5.7 0.0 MATE 19:6 0.80 14:90 0.80
17 APR 77 TA DIST -ON 86.9 ZNV 83.0	20 APR 77 TA DIST 20N 50.6	20 APR 77 TA DIST -CN 87.0	21 APR 77 TA DIST ON 888-5 NV 882-5	22 APR 77 TA DIST CCW 62.2	23 APR 77 CLCN 93.9	23 APR 77 RT-CAN DIST PANY 550.22 NA 559.90
129 888 887	13 08 08 08 08 08 08	4 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A-20	133 S RR OBS	134 38 88	43 35 400 MRRS

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ċ	*	ô	ć	186.	0 В	36.
142.7E 308.8 LOG10(A/E) + B HR3 3.97	78.3E 350.8 LOG10 (A/S) + B H.56 u.7u	148.0E 309.3 LOG10 (A/H) + B 4.53 4.63	40.48 69.9 20610 (A/R) + B 3.84 4.80	173.04 309.7 10610 (A/H) + B 4.18 3.50	75.3W 135.6 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.85 4.41	173.4W 309.7 20G10 (A/M) + B 4.93 4.86 4.64
40.2N	49°64	N th * E th	32.3N	52.1N	14.95	52.1N
JAPAN LOG10 (A/HT) + B HB U + 79 4 • 19	E. KAZAKH LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 4.88 u.90	KURIJES LOGIO (A/HT) + B u.53 u.94	N. ATLANTIC OCERNI LOGIO(A/HT) + B H-06 U.80	ANDREANOF IS. LOG10 (A/MI) + B MB U, WO 3.72	PER: 10G10 (A/NT) + B 5.01	ALMUTIANS LOG10 (A/MI) + B 5.25 4.83
20:42:39.9 0.0 AMP 7 0.70 27.2 0.60	M	23: 6:38.0 0.0 NMP T T 29.7 0.50	16:22:42.7 0.0 AMP 0.50 17.0 1.00	16:44:15.6 0.0 AMP 0.60 41.3 0.60	20:31:58.0 0.0 BMP 0.70 28.7 0.50	21:49:45.5 0.0 MMP 70 41.0 0.70 93.3 0.40 56.2 0.65
APR 77 DIST 76-7	APR 77 DIST 79.3	APP 77 DIST 71.8 69.3	NPR 77 DIST 60.7	APR 77 DIST 47.0	APR 77 D15:16 67:6	77 DIST 631.00 47.22
136 STB PR-TR OBS-RW	137 · 25 RRTON OBSEN	138 26 STA STA OB2W	0 MA E MO E MO WWW WWO 6 MO A-21	140 BRIDA OBSILA OBSILA	141 30 573 08288	142 SESTEN SESTEN TESTEN SESTEN TESTE

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125.	52 <b>.</b>	70.	ċ	•	0	120.
77.0W 131.2 LOG10(A/M) + B EM37 G.77	142.3E 310.6 LOG10 (A/H) + B H 94 5.10	152.0E 310.2 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.77 5.09 5.09	74.78 135.5 I.OG10 (A/M) + B MB 4.93 F.14	128.0 (A/M) + B H.55 4.39	1.34 18.8 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.45 5.45	69.1W '135.0 LOG10 (A/H) + B 4.84 4.55
6.15	42.1N	46.04	15.68	41.9 #	71.8×	21.98
PERU 10G10(A/M") + B 5.57 4.92	HOKKAIDO LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.08 5.19	KURILES 10G10 (A/MT) + B 5.00 5.19 5.19	PERU CONST LOGIO(A/HT) + B H-893 5.23	CENT. AMER. COAST LOG10(A/MT) + B U-71 U-79	JAN MAYEN IS.  LOG10 (A/MI) + B  5.25  5.49	N. CHILE LOG10 (A/MT) + B U.84 4.62
0: 9: 8.0 0.0 201-2 0-63 42-2 0.70	22:14:35.7 0.0 AMP 63.8 0.72 38.7 0.80	3:53:37.5 0.0 NMP3 0.60 174.4 0.990 178.5 0.80	12:52:36.7 0.0 AMP 17:0 1.00 u1:1 0.80	20:31:56.7 0.0 AMP 0.70 54.4 0.40	2:13:29.9 0.0 AMP 82:1 1.20 69:7 0.90	12:19:16.1 0.0 AMP 1.00 25.5 0.84
STA DIST PR-CN 58.7	S MAY 77 STAN STAN TO 75.0 HH-MB 88.0	0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	STA DIST	STA DISTOBLES 35.2	STA DIST BEK-ON 43-2 OBENV 61-9	STA DIST OBEN 73.8 RK-ON 75.9
143 7	1 2 2	4 5	A-22	147	148	149

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OMPHICATION ###			OMITIND ##			
135 <b>.</b> **	•	100.	**	254.	12.	89
126.8E 307.5 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.54 5.28	74.8W 130.6 LOGIO (A/M) + B M 13 3.97	154.9E 313.3 LOG10 (A/E) + B MR 5.40 5.45 5.65	117.8E 321.3 LOS10(A/M) + B M977 U.97	91.5W 127.4 LOG10(A/M) + B	77.0W 130.7 LOS10 (A/M) + B M.63 4.72	85.1# 133.8 LOG10 (A/E) + B 5.65 5.59 5.70
27.2N	8 1.	50.1N	39. u N	16. 0 x	ທ ທ	<b>1.</b> 6 ×
E. CHINA SEA LOG10 (A/HT) + B 5.40 5.46	PERU-BRAZIL BDR LOG10 (A/MT) + B u.43 u.19	FURILES LOG10 (A/HT) + B 5.62 5.70	N.E. CHINA 10610 (A/HT) + B 4.93 5.20	HEXICO-GUATRYALA BR LOG10 (A/HT) + B 4.23 4.38	N. PEPU LOG10(A/HT) + B 4.85 4.70	ECTADOR CCAST LOG10(A/4T) + B Sett Sett Sett
15: 2:49.0 0.0 AMP 27:0 1.40 62.8 0.67	6:49:27.8 0.0 AMP 10.7 0.50	21:37:32.3 0.0 AMP 0.EU 245.0 0.69 263.0 0.89	71:17:52.1 0.0 RMP 21.7 0.70 54.0 0.59	3: 2:38.2 0.0 19.5 0.75 21.4 0.90	13-35:14.4 0.0 NMP 0.5 33-3 1.05	6: 4:45.9 0.0 4.88.8 4.80 4.80
STA DIST OBENY 92.6	STA DIST RECENSES S9.5	152 12 MAY 77 STA DIST OBSNV 63.0 HW-ME 76.0	STA DIST OBEN BB.8	STA DIST PRECE SUSPENDENT SUSPEND	155 13 HAY 77 RTA DIST OBZNY 588.1	STA 14 MAY 77 STA NU BOLSH HESE OBSING 45.6
			A-23			

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	*** CERTIFIC **			** OMITING **	
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129.9 K) + B Lu3 06	228.7 228.7 1 + B	0000 314. + B + B	108.3 107777 + B	23	87 + 8 + 8 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9
83.44 LOG10 (A/P	179.98 LOG10 (A/M	2001 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	80 01 80 01	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10610 (N
N6 °E	33° u S	54.5N	11.7X	15. 25	17.8N
CENT. AMEP. CST. LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.89 4.89	KRPMADEC TC. LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.32 5.62	ALASKA PEN. LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.04 6.62 4.21	VENEZUELA CST.  LOG10 (A/WT) + B  4.25  4.25  4.22  4.52	TONGA I OG 10 (A I I OG 10 (A I I S )	N. ATLANTIC LOG10(A/MT) + B L.74 L.75 L.76 L.76
16:48:57.6 0.0 AMP 21.1 1.70 30.6 1.50	17:16:57.1 0.0 AMP 2 0.60 15.6 2.00	13:45: 1.3 0.0 55.3 0.91 221.0 0.94 12.0 0.70	5:44:59.3 0.0 ANT P 0.66 7:9 0.655 7:0 0.70	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	16:19:50.1 0.0 776 1.30 8:0 1.30 11:4 0.50
101 77 Dist 45.8 39.4	JUL 77 DIST 93.1	301. 77 DH 335.57 335.77 41.27	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	2 CAAAAU HAWAAA CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
STA FA-NV GB-NA	158 074 074 074 074 074 074 074 074 074 074	159 CBC	DANAMA AMARA	161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161	262 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000

45°	697.	°	143.	125.	• ស ភ
142.9E 318.8  LOG10(A/M) + B  4.85 5.30 4.63	178.9B 235.1 LOG10(A/H) + B 4.26 4.26 3.59 4.61	75.18 133.3 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.06 4.56	141.1E 309.2 LOG10 (A/F) + B 4.59 4.59 4.68	70.28 141.4 LOG10 (A/M) + B L. 40 H. 40 H. 40 H. 40 H. 40 H. 40	171.9W 235.1 LOG10 (A/M) + B u.75 u.51 u.63
7. L	25.65	11.78	39.8 N	31. 18	16.98
SAKHALIN TS. 10G10(A/HT) + B 4.73 5.04 4.55	FIGI IS 10G10 (A/MT) + B 4.36 4.36 4.36 4.46	PERU (A/MT) + B 4.56	JAPAN LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.85 4.55 4.77	CHILE-APGENTINA BOR LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.53 4.56 4.66	SAMOA IS IOG10(A/MT) + B 4.71 4.551 4.56
7 0: 5:55.3 0.0 F NMP 1.30 11.0 1.30 5 11.0 1.20	7 12: 59: 45: 4 0.0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 17: 5: 3.1 0.0 B AMP 1.30	4:25:23.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7 7:43: 5.8 0.0 1 243: 5.8 0.0 249:9 0.40 26:2 0.40	7 10:28: 0.0 0.0 14:00 0.0 15:00 0.0
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90. 4E 350.5 LOG 10 (A/M) 9 4.89 4.87 4.96 4.96	173.5W 236.3 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.00 5.02 5.02	107.0W 164.7 LOG10(A/H) + B	175.2W 235.8 LOG10(A/M) + B LOG10(A/M) + B	78.2E 350.8 LOG10(A/H) + B 4.56 4.96	77.3W 131.1 LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 (A/M) + B
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SIBERIA 10G10(A/MI) + B 4.90 4.98 4.98 5.01	TONGA IS. LOG10(A/MT) + B 5-00 5-06 5-06	PACIFIC OCEAN LOG10(A/HT) + B LUB1 LUB1	TONGA IS. LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.72 4.57 4.55	E. KAZAKH 10G10(A/BT) + B 4 72 5.06	N. PEPU ICS10(A/MT) + B 4.96 5.02
16: 59: 59. 9 0. 0 200. 9 229. 5 0. 96 32. 8 0. 78 35. 3 0. 70	22222 2222 222	AMP 1 000 12:9 0.80	6.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	1:56:59.9 0.0 128.0 0.70 19:6 0.80	5:22:16.3 143.6 133.6 50.0 50.0 50.0
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10610 (N. 10610	88.58 10610(A)	176.2E LOG10 (A	168.1E LOG10 (A	179.84 LOG10 (A)	78.98 10910 (A
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CHILE COAST LOG10 (A/MT) MB 5.06 5.06 5.26 5.26	EL SALVADO? 10G10 (A/MI) 4.40 4.38 4.38 4.38 4.66	FIGI IS. LOG10 (A/AT) FB 5.07 4.90	NEW HEBFIDE LOGIO(A/MT)  5.07 5.13	FIJI IS.  LOG10(A/HT) 5.41 5.48	E. KAZAKH 10510 (A/MT) 5.63 66.10 66.10 5.74 5.74
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COAST W. PAKISTAN IOG10(A/MT) + B	E V. 7.2 E V. 6.4 E V. 6.6 E V. 7.6 E V	ICELAND IOCIOTA AMEN + B	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	-BOLIVI		EAR COAS	
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142.8E 310.7 10610 (A/R) + B 1.0610 (A/R) + B 1.090 1.090 1.090 1.000 1.	152.2E 267.4 10G10 (A/M) + B 5.60 5.60 5.60 6.15 6.15 6.15 6.15 6.15 8.87 5.84	67.38 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.883 5.883 5.87 5.32 5.32 6.31	141.5E 308.0 10G10(A/H) + B 5.29 6.30 6.30 6.30 6.30 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.35
u2. u w	S 9 * #	22.15	38.5%
HCKKAIDO, JAPAN 10610(A/MT) + B 4.83 4.88 5.25 5.25 5.25 4.77 4.77	NEW BRITAIN LOG10 (A/MI) + B 5.60 5.60 6.30 6.24 4.92 5.98	CHILE-BOLIVIA BORDER LOG10 (A/HT) + B 5.92 5.90 6.25 5.79 6.12	NEAR P COAST HONSHU LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.81 6.15 6.22 5.66 5.66 6.17
AMP 0.0 200.6 75.0 75.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 6	15:19:13:0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	13:25:16.0 0.0 22886 18186 130.0 130.0 1100 580.1 1100 110	14:25:49.0 0.0 1800.0 1.30 545.0 1.20 164.0 1.20 150.0 1.20 1497.0 1.20
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179.24 238.1 7. LOG10(A/E) + B 5.26 5.83 5.83 6.00 6.00	145.8E 290.0 1 10610(A/M) + B 5.03 6.39 6.24 5.72	17.1W 29.1 LOSTO (A/M) + B 5.49 5.41 4.33 4.63	168.5E 246.7 3 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.05 4.64 5.01	144.9E 290.8 4 10610(A/M) + B 5.849 4.71 4.65 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80
19.75	19.1%	64.7W	18.55	9. 8.
FIJI ISLANDS 10G10(A/MT) + B 5.36 5.88 5.88 5.96 5.95	MAPIANA ISLANDS LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.25 6.25 6.20 5.72 5.72	ICELAND LOG 10 (A/MT) + B 5.99 4.99 4.37 4.55	NEW HEBPIDES IS.  10G10(A/MI) + B 5.05 4.61 4.61 5.01	HARIANA ISTANDS LOG10(A/HT) + B 5-89 64-71 5-86 5-86 5-86 5-86
2:29:22.3 0.0 AMP 0.80 828.0 0.90 651.0 1.00 773.0 1.10 723.0 0.90	14:45:11.5 0.0  AMP 0.60 493.0 1.30 549.0 1.10 213.0 1.00	7:15:35.0 0.0 AMP 2.00 19:8 1.30 19:6 0.90 7.5 1.20	7: 1:39.3 0.0 54.0 1.00 220.0 1.00 50.0 1.00	49:55:38.9 0.0 4055:0 0.655 5655:0 0.655 4651:0 0.70 4551:0 0.70 5551:0 0.70 5551:0 0.70 5551:0 0.70 5551:0 0.70 5551:0 0.70
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17.8N 81.6W 112.9  10G10 (A/M) + B  15	1.8N 143.0E 293.8 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.17 5.57 5.46 5.46	8.0s 155.6B 252.7 LCG10 (A/H) + B 6.12 6.72 6.73 6.49 6.73	5.9N 86.2W 131.4 LOG10 (A/M) + B M 659 55.15 55.15 55.24 4.87 4.87
CARIBBBAN CBA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.04 5.04 6.63 6.42 5.42 5.22 4.77 4.75	HAPIANA ISLANDS  LOG10 (A/MT) + B  5.47  5.47  5.63	SOLOHON ISLANDS LCG10(A/MT) + B 6.52 6.62 6.40 6.40 6.63 5.63	OFF CST C. AMERICA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.58 5.04 5.04 5.07 5.09 4.73
4:51:37.7 0.0 744.0 0.95 995:2 1.40 1995:2 1.40 677:0 0.95 180 0.95 180 0.95	17:16:58.8 0.0 276.9 0.50 323.0 0.70 369.0 0.60	11:15:17:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:	7 10:20 33 13 10 10:20 33 13 10 10:30 143 10:30 143 10:30 145 10:3
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169.7W 309.9 LOG10 (A/M) + B MB 7.52 L.52 L.52 L.52 L.52 L.65 L.67 L.67 L.67 L.67 L.67 L.67 L.67 L.67	139.0E 301.7 LOG10(A/M) + B H.6u 5.00	178.0E 309.6 LOG10 (A/M) + B 3.99 4.60 4.19	111.5E 335.2 LOG10 (A/H) + B 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45	64.0W 97.8 Log10 (A/M) + B 4.39 4.39	134.3 10G10 (A/M) + B 4.78 4.51 4.58
52.3 N	29.0 N	51.5N	56.3W	18.2N	23.85
FOX IS. ALEUTIANS LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.27 4.75 4.75 4.75 4.94 4.93 4.67 5.76 5.42	BCNIN ISLANDS LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 4 94 5.16	RAT IS. ALEUTIANS LOG10(A/MT) + B H.21 H.29 H.29 H.29	LAKE BAIKAI REG.  IOG10(A/MT) + B  4.41 4.52 4.35 5.02	LEEWAPD IS.  LOG10(A/MT) + B  MB  4.39	ARGENTINA LOG10 (A/MI) + B U.75 U.75 U.75 U.75
222590000000000000000000000000000000000	4:24:26.0 0.0 AMP T 23.1 0.50 38.5 0.70	6:16:30.5 0.0 AMP AMP 0.60 44.9 0.50 8.5 0.80	15: 0:38.8 0.0 AMP 884 1:10 9.2 1:20 5.5 1:30 28.8 0.80	18:54:20.7 0.0 AMP 70 14.5 0.70 15.4 1.00	6:38: 3.5 0.0 BMP 1.00 332.6 1.06 45.5 0.80
MUCOCORUL HUCOCORUL THOCOCOROL HUCOCOROCO	JAN 77 DIST 87.8 83.6	JUL 77 DIST 47.5 51.8	JUN 77 DIST 78.1 78.8 76.8	JUN 77 DIST 49.5	77 NUE DIST 76-77 1-8
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90.2 7.8 + B 4.88 4.65 4.65	100.3 N/m) + B m 79 u - 79 u - 70 u - 92	138.9 MAB) + B 44.94 4.96 4.96	135.1 A/M) + B 4.01 4.43	235.2 M/H) + B M/H 4.83 4.36	137.8 A/B) + B 4.25 4.43
44.7W	69.5W LOG10 (A	67.89 LOG10 (A	78.9W LOG10 (A	177.1W LOG10 (A	96.94 10610 (A
13. t. x	19.4N	29.85	9.18	21.95	14.5N
N. ATIANTIC 9IDGE LOGIO(A/MI) + B 4 82 4 82 4 40 4 65	DOMINICAN FEP.  LOG10 (A/MT) + B  4.79  4.74  4.74  4.74	ARGENTINA LOG10(A/HI) + B L.94 5.07 4.96 4.96	N. PBEU COAST LCG10 (A/MT) + B MB U.39	FIJI IS.  LOG10(A/HT) + B  H 92  4.36	MEXICC LOG10(A/HT) + B U.14 U.58
AMP T T 0 0.0 13.7 1.00	AMP 1.00 33.1 1.20 31.0 1.20	13:31:25.4 0.0 AMP 60:51.00 59:61.100 16:31.00	1:44:39.0 0.0 AMP 6.3 0.70 8.2 1.10	14: 5:43.7 0.0 AMP T T 0.80	2:51:47.4 0.0 AMP T.30 51.3 0.70
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174.24 233.8 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.20 5.00	31.4E 26.3 LOG10 (A/M) + B MB 5.74 4.82 5.15	39.08 67.7 10610 (A/R) + B 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	142.3E 311.4 10610 (A/R) + B 4.957 4.957 5.29 6.337 4.838 4.683	113.9 10610 (A/R) + B 1.56 3.86 3.86 3.86	169.4E 245.?  LOG10 (A/H) + B 4.91 4.85 4.60
21.15	36. 3K	33° 9N	ф3.0N	22.0N	19.98
TONGA IS.  LOG10 (A/MT) + B  MB  4.91  4.94	TUPKEY LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.22 4.86 4.86 5.30	N. ATLANTIC RIDGE IOG10 (A/HT) + B 5-08 5-09 4-89	JAPAN LOG10 (A/MT) LOG10 (A/MT) LOG10 (A/MT) LUGGO (A/MT) LUGGO (A/MT) LUGGO (A/MT)	GULF OF MEX. LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.56 3.390 4.08	NEW HEBRIDES LOG10 (A/MI) + B 4.91 4.97
8:57:28.0 0.0 AMP 1.60 29:2 1.16	12:54:53.5 0.0 ANT 0.80 19:2 0.80 7.3 0.86 6.7 0.88	20:33:28.4 0.0 NMP 1.50 12:9 1.70 22:3 1.60	8:48: 735:00 735:00 762:00 762:00 762:00 762:00 762:00 763:00	12: .0:28.3 0.0 188.0 1.00 100.5 0.90 9.0 0.66	12:16:45.8 0.0 NMP 1.00 24:6 0.76 24:7 0.53
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90.5# 130.0 10610 (A/M) + B 5.00 4.51 4.86 4.95	70.04 135.8 10510 (A/R) + B 4.894 4.69 4.49 4.80 4.80	174.28 235.7 10G10 (A/H) + B 6.62 6.62 5.88 5.81 5.76 5.76	154.98 320.9 10610(A/M) + B 4.52 4.63 4.17 4.17	93.3W 131.5 LOG10 (A/M) + B u 69 5.07 4.37
12.7K	22.25	18.3 <i>S</i>	57.3N	14.9N
CENT. AMER. CST. LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 5.00 4.659 4.71 5.05	N. CHILM CST. LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.04 4.85 4.54 4.54	TONGA IS.  LOG10 (A/M:) + B 5.32 5.71 5.53	10610(A/MT) + B 4.78 4.78 4.21	MEXICO LOG10 (A/MI) + B 4.79 5.17 4.33 4.33
5:28:32.2 0.0 48.9 1.00 48.2 0.70 14.4 1.40 55.3 0.80	8: 2: 2: 3: 2: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4:	103 8 444 3 0.0 748 3 0.0	15:12:52.4 0.0 ANP 0.90 419.5 0.90 8.4 0.90 7.2 0.80	NMP 7: 5:21.6 0.0
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16.7% 89.5 10610 (%/%) B 10610 (%/%) B 10610 (%/%) B 10610 (%/%) B 10610 (%/%) B 10610 (%/%) B 10610 (%/%) B	164.49 312.8 LOG10 (M/E) + B H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	69.4W 136.4 LOG10 (R/M) + B 4.15 4.14 4.30	85.4W 134.0 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.85 4.27 4.33	152.8E 313.7 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.25 4.68 5.47	168.27 310.3 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.25 5.35 5.35
15.5N	53. 8.	23.85	8	N6.94	52.5N
N. ATIANTIC RIDGE LOG10 (A/AT) + B 5.09 5.13 5.36 5.38 4.97	UNIMAR IS. LOG10 (A/MI) + B H HB L-91 L-77 L-75	N. CHILE LOG10(A/MT) + B u.37 u.37 u.32 u.32	ECUADOR CST. LOGIO(A/MT) + B 4.90 4.36 4.36	KUPILES 10610(A/MT) + B 5.35 4.62 4.72 5.63	POX IS.  LOG10(A/MT) + B  4.55  4.55  5.25
18:17:37.5 0.0 33:53 0.70 24:0 1-45 24:2 1-50 37.4 1-00	0:41:13.9 0.0 \$2.9 0.70 35.9 0.90 36.9 0.90	6:30:54.4 0.0	6:58:51.8 0.0 32:1 0.89 11:8 0.90	0:21: 4.1 0.0 170 33.6 0.80 33.6 0.80 39.1 0.90	15:50:44.1 0.0
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238.2 BB + B 74 113 87	306.0 306.0 4 B B 17552559	31 2 0 2 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	139.8 H) + B B6 70 88	114.9 114.9 114.9 114.9
174.88 10610 (A/N)	140. 10610. 10610. 10610. 10610. 10610. 10610.	160 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	69,7W	72.1W
15. 58	35. R	53. 7 N	29.15	7.9N
TONGA IS.  LCG10 (A/MT) + B  LCG10 (A/MT) + B  LCG10 (A/MT) + B  S-315  S-320  S-58  S-90	JAPAN LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.922 5.936 5.936 0.936	KAMCHATKA LOG10(A/MT) + B の5-60 5-60 5-60 5-25	CHILE-ARGENTINA BDR ICG10 (A/MT) + B 4.72 4.65 4.88	N. COLUMBIA LOGIO(A/HT) + B L-29 L-19
8:58:22.3 0.0 578 0.97 102.0 0.85 519.0 0.95	7:11:30.2 0.0 28 2 0.0 2 2 0.0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8:50:31.2 0.0 585.3 1.3 0.0 113.7 1.20 135.5 7 1.20 125.2 0.74	6:35:35.7 0.0 RMP 222.4 1.10 19.5 1.10 32.7 1.00	13: 4: 8.9 0.0 AMP 9.6 0.64 7.9 0.60
70 NDC 70	00 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	71 77 77 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79	101 77 105 p + 6 p
227 PP-INV PP-INV PP-INV OBSINV OBSINV	22 22 22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	O DDDDDE COMPLETE COMPLICATION COMPLETE COMPLICATION COMPLETE COMP	230 230 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231	STA 19 STA OBSNV OBSNV

·o	207.	33.	103. ** OMITIND ** ** ONITIND **	52. ** OMITTED ** ** OMITTED **	•0
161.9W 307.5 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.03 5.58 5.58 5.58	178.0W 307.2 LOG10 (A/W) + B 3.52 10.18 10.20 10.19 10.10 10	157.9W 318.0 LOG10 (A/M) + B 4.837 5.00 4.49 4.60	118.1E 321.2 10610(A/H) + B 4.75 4.52	101.5E 305.6 LOG10(A/M) + B	103.7W 155.4 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.32 4.58
50. 6N	50.1N	56.2 N	95. 9 6 0	2.95	89 ° 8
ALASKA PEN. LOG10(A/ME) + B 5.51 5.50	ANDREANOF IS.  ICG10 (A/ME) + B 3.74 4.35 4.44 4.44 4.42 4.42 3.885	ALASKA PEN.  LOG10 (A/HT) + 8  4.50  4.53  4.54	N.E. CHINA 10G10(A/HI) + B H.57 4.62	SUMMTRA LOG10 (A/MT) + B U.02 U.04	HEXICO CST LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.07 4.58
13:24:21.1 0.0 134.1 1.30 129.0 1.40 235.4 1.10 84.6 1.20	10:36:28.0 10:36:28.0 10:00	2:19:59.2 0.0 200 2:00 20:00 0:00 20:00 0:90	0:41:8.4 0.0 AMP 6:0 1.50 8.0 0.80	2:35:18.6 0.0 17.0 0.50 13.3 0.80	3: 5:33.5 0.0 AMP 1.80 19.2 1.00
11 12 13 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	DIST 87:3	0 JUN 77	DIST
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66.0W 134.6 LOG10(A/M) + B H.U7 4.U7 4.50	99.2W 150.1 LOG10 (A/H) + B U.71 5.29 U.46 U.46	150.5W 329.7 10610(A/M) + B 3.99 4.05 4.05	142.0E 310.8 LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG1 (4.67 LOG1 HE LOG1 H	68.78 134.1 10G10 (N/K) + B 5.53 5.15 5.15 5.62	93.0W 130.0 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.04 5.29
24.95	ი გ	6. 5. 8.	4 5 - 1 N		15.7 N
ARGENTINA LOGIO (A/MT) + B	CENT. PACIFIC 10610(A/Mm) + B 14.87 14.29 14.15	5. ALASKA LOG10(A/MT) + B L.124 L.166 L.166	JAPAN 10610 (A/MT) + B 4.516 4.53	CHILE-BCLIVIA BDR 10G10(A/HT) + B 5.467 5.06 6.06 5.44	HEXICO-GUATEMAIA  LOG10 (A/HT) + B  5.00 5.12 5.05
12:52:37.4 0.0 29.9 0.50 15.3 0.70	13:18: 6.9 0.0 AMF 61:0 78:3 13:0 14:0 0:90	8:26:30.3 15:1 16:4 16:4 16:4 16:4 16:4 16:4 16:4 16	10:23:56.0 0.0 17:6 0.80 15:8 0.80 10:4 0.90	24 4 9 1 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 4 9 1 4 9 1 4 9 1 9 1	20:56:42.9 0.0 134:8 1.10 35:0 1.66
JUN 77 DIST 79.0 72.8	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	20 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	ν ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο	0 000000 Hacum C 600000	100 ND L 100 ND L 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
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174.04 239.2 10610(A/M) + B 4.72 5.06	62.14 103.7 LOG13(A/M) + B 3.80 3.57	151.0E LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 +	92.8W 130.4 Log10 (A/M) + B u.u.7 u.u.7	72.74 116.2 LOG10 (R/M) + B M.93 1.93 3.83	68.64 134.5 1.0610(A/M) + B 1.831 4.831 4.65 4.83
13.35		47.2N	15.2N	7.18	21.85
SANOA IS. PEGION LOGIO(A/MT) + B L.89 L.89	WINDWARD IS. LOG10(A/PT) + B 3.95 3.66	LOG10 (A/MT) + B LOG10 (A/MT) + B SUG-225 SUG-243 50-403	REXICO-GUATEMALA LOGIO(A/MT) + B U.57 U.43	N. COLTHBIA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5-19 4-25 3-98	CHILE-BOLIVIA BDR. LOGIO (A/HT) + B L 177 L 177 L 199 L 199
7:22:17.4 0.0 AMP 32:3 0.70 14:7 1.50	8:26:34.9 0.0 11.9 0.70 7.9 0.80	11:47:22.3 0.0 146.9 1.00 126.5 0.50 187.0 1.20 188.0 0.70	3:10:39.0 0.0 17.6 0.80 16.9 1.00	0:47:15.9 0.0 64.0 0.53 8.2 0.70	16: W 0: W 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
JUN 77	77 NT D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	77 ND 27 ND	77 THE	7 H27 H27 H27 H27 H27 H27 H27 H27 H27 H2
STEE CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	245 245 7877 CB-NV	C PEPPPP C PEPPPP C PEPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP	Stranger Str	E ARE ACT I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	T TANK I I MAN DE MA

783.	26.	•	ċ	·
178.4W 237.9 10610 (A/M) + B 5.15 5.20 5.20 5.13	175,4% 308.8 LOG1C (A/M) + B MB 5.45 5.51	175.8W 234.2 LCG10(A/N) + B 5.15 5.29	174.14 10G10 (A/M) + B 10G10 (A/M) + B	124.7 10G10 (A/R) + B 10G10 (A
19.38	51. un	22.05	18.5 5.5 5.5	89 80
FIJI IS.  10610(A/ET) + B  5.23 5.25 5.29 5.29	ANDREANOP IS. LOG10 (A/hT; + B 5.47 5.55	TONGA REG.  LOG10 (A/MT) + B  5.18 5.25	100 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PANAMA—COSTA RICA LOG10(A/MT) + B 5. MB 5. 52 5. 52 5. 81 55. 81 55. 51 6. 04
DIST NWP 0.85 81.4 226.0 0.76 81.4 262.0 0.75	ATG 77 2:22: 6.4 0.0 DIST AMP 0.95 64:2 72.9 0.95 48:5 119.8 0.92	NUG 77 5:26:43.2 0.0 DIST AMP 0.94 81.6 41.8 1.10	DIST AMP 0.70 83.7 36.8 1.30 77.9 43.4 1.22 77.9 73.4 1.22 77.9 73.4 1.22 77.9 73.4 1.22 77.9 73.4 1.22 77.9 34.2 1.06	DIST NMP 2.6 0.0 41-5 206 1.50 41-5 206.0 1.50 41-6 93.0 1.50 41-6 93.0 1.50 41-6 93.0 1.50 41-6 93.0 1.50 880
250 TATE YEZNV YEZNV YEÇNV YEÇNV YEÇNV	251 2 3 STA HWIE RK-CN	STA 6 1 STA 0 PANY 0 BANY 0 BANY	DELPADADE VERNE PROPERTY OF STREET O	25 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

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22.35 174.74 2.3.3 LOG10 (A/E) + B 4.69 4.72	14.48 98.79 141.1 10G10(A/M) + B MB 3.96 4.65	52.2N 176.2W 310.0 10G10(A/M) + B 4.88 5.13 5.13 5.15 5.15 5.15 5.15 5.15	6.9N . 77.8W 121.2 LOG10(A/H) + B 5.07 4.57 4.57 4.57 5.21 5.21	17.25 178.8W 239.7 LOGIO (A/H) + B 4.18 4.29 4.87 4.86
TONGA IS.  LCG10(A/MT) + B  M.54  4.58	CST OF MUNICO LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4 96 4.54	ANDPERNOF IS.  LOG 10 (A/MT) + B 4.598 55.217 55.27 55.17	CST OF COLUMBIA LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.07 4.59 4.68 5.19 5.21	FIJI 75.  IOG 10 (A/M") + B  4.64 4.44 4.82
16:46:31.0 0.0 RMP T.4 1.40 8.0 1.40	1:50:57.5 0.0 AMP 0.80 22:1 1.30	23:26:55.0 0.0 2222.6 0.0 2232.6 0.0 0.0 1785.0 0.0 664 1155.0 0.0 644 115.0 0.0 695 1	7: 0: 6.3 0.0 355.0 14:0 0.95 1.05 63.7 0.90	15: 5:39.7 0.0 AMP 0.70 50.1 0.90 50.0 1.15 56.0 1.10
STA DIST OBSNV 81.1	256 1 AUG 77 STA DIST PA-NY 28.7 GB-NM 23.5	257 7 AUG 77 PUG	258 8 BUG 77 STA PA-NY 46.9 GB2NY 46.1 GB3NY 46.1 HK-19E 46.1 RY-10N GB.2	STA DIST FA-NY 80.0 CB2NY 80.2 CB3NY 80.2 CB3NY 80.2

350.	ċ	52.	• 0	• 0	•
179.4E 238.0 LOG10 (A/E) + B 4.29 4.27	11.5W 72.2 10G10 (A/M) + B 11.97 12.2 14.97 14.97 14.25 14.25	152.37 319.9 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.47 5.02 5.24 5.27	75.0W 135.1 10G10(A/M) + B 10.63 11.56 11.56	163.5E 315.2 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.27 5.30	76.74 127.3 10610(8/8) + B 8.57 4.95
21.25	30.6 K	56.3 X	14,5G	53.9N	1.45
PIGT PBG.  ICG10 (A/MT) + B  4. 4.3  4.46	N. ATLANTIC RIDGE LOG10(A/MT) + B 4.79 4.79 5.11 5.02 4.37 4.59	KODIAK IS.  LOG10(A/MI) + B 5.03 5.03	PERU COAST LOG10(A/HT) + B L-73 L-56	KAMCHATKA CST LOG10(A/MT) + B MB S-45 5-45	ECUADOR 10610(A/MT) + B 5.05 5.05
22:20:53.7 0.0 AMP 22.4 0.58 22.8 0.64	1:38:12.7 0.0 12.9 1.30 23.5 1.28 17.0 1.36 18.8 0.94	9:36: 1.9 0.0 226.5 2.00 21.0 1.70	15:32:12.0 0.0 RMP 12:9 0.80 11.4 1.00	20:19:13.6 0.0 AMP 89.8 0.80 102.7 0.70	18:57:19.7 0.0 AMP 1.40 47.8 1.40 34.0 0.80
AUG 77 DIST 84.2	AUG 77 DT ST DT ST 660.3 660.6 643.2	AUG 77 DIST 259.8 31.0 31.0	JUN 77 01587 655.65	JUN 77 DIST 54.1	JUN 77 DIET 54.5
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	261 PSTR PR-NA GB2NA OB3NA RNT-CN RNT-CN RNT-CN	01 ANNE BOOK AND ANNE BOOK AND ANNE BOOK AND ANNE BOOK AND	SC3 STA STA GB-NM	264 23 STA PA-NV GB-NM	265 27 STA FA-NV GB-NM

125.	ċ	ċ	13.	•	45 <b>.</b>
58.1W 33.9	45.24 82.0 10510 (A/E) + B 6.25 5.66	45.2W 81.8 LOG10 (A/M) + B MR MR 5.92 5.91 6.41	45.2W 81.9 10G10 (A/W) + B MB 6.83 6.47	95.9W 138.9 LOG10 (A/M) + B M.33 u.qu	176.3W 309.1 LOG10 (A/H) + B 5.0u 5.10 u.62
21.45	22.5N	22.7N	22.6K	12.0N	51.6W
CHILE-BOLIVIA BDP LOS10 (A/HT) + B U + 95 U + 56	N. ATLANTIC RIDGE LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.99 5.48	N. ATLANTIC RIDGE LOG10 (A/HT) + B 5.97 5.76 6.20	N. ATLANTIC FIDGE LOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.10 6.10 6.24	CHIAPAS MEXICO IOG10 (A/MT) + B MB H+48 U-48	ANDREANOF IS.  ICG10(A/MT) + B M 92 5.20 4.62
0:52:25.3 0.0 AMP 64.3 0.70 26.3 0.70	15:38:34.9 0.0 AMP 77.5 1.80 47.9 1.50	16:18:12.9 0.0 AMP 75.0 1.80 102.7 1.40 153.0 1.60	19:18:34.7 0.0 AMP 57:1 2.70 132:4 1.80 158:0 1.70	4: 6:41.3 0.0 AMP 16.3 0.70 14.4 1.10	8:47:15.4 0.0 AMP 1.30 73.5 0.80 26.0 1.00
JUN 77 DIST 75.1	JUN 77 DIST 61.7 54.8	DIST 61.16	77 70 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	JUN 77 DIST 32.2 26.7	39N 77 DIST 43.0 49.7
STA STA GB-NM GB-NM	267 28 STA PA-NV GB-NN	268 STA PA-NY GB-NY OB2NY	AN-183 AN-184 CB-184 OB-184 A-44	STO 29 STA FA-NY GB-NY	271 STA STA GB-RR OB2NV

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17.		•	£ 5.	•	•	57.
69.5W 133.5 Log10 (A/M) + B	BOUNUN WOUND WOUND WOUNN	174.6W 238.2 LO310 (A/W) + B 5.15 5.15 5.06 5.13	69.5W 138.5 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.07 4.55	174.19 236.5 LOG10 (A/H) + B HH93 L.93 5.13	71.04 138.9 10G10 (A/F) + B 5.30 5.70	160.2E 314.9 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.28 5.28 5.18 5.22
19.28		15.25	27.25	17.15	25.95	53.0N
N. CHILE	000000 0000000000000000000000000000000	TCNGA IS. LOG10(A/HT) + B 5.15 5.32 5.09 5.09	N. CHILE LOG10 (A/NT) + B 5.07 4.64	TONGA IS.  LOG10(A/MI) + B 5.03 5.18	N. CHILE CST LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 5.45 5.62	KANCHATKA CST 1.0G10 (A/MT) + B MB 5.24 5.63 5.10
2:45:55.4 0.0	17886 6885 18886 33370 413.0	8:51:24.7 0.0 355.7 1.00 299.0 1.20 26.0 1.10	11:13:36.9 0.0 AMP 48.5 1.00 18.0 0.80	12: 7: 8.2 0.0 AMP 32:1 0.80 34:2 0.90	5: 9: 2.0 0.0 AMP 96:4 0.70 76:9 1.20	15:50:46.9 0.0 AMP 134.6 1.20 29.0 1.30
TT NUC	1476777 1476777 1476777 1476777 1476777 147677 147677 14767	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 75 .00 75 .00 75 .00	JUN 77	JUL 77 DIST 77:7 82:8	JUL 77 DIST 77:1	301 77 101 ST 10
272 30	PARTE AND	ST3 STA FA-NV GB-NW OBSNV	AN-45 VIIVAA-45	STS STA PA-NV GB-NM	STA STA PA-NY GB-NH	STT STA PARTY STA PARTY GB-NV GB-NV CBB-NV C

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167.5W 310.1 LOG10(A/W) + B H.58 5.33	167.5W 310.4 LOG10(A/M) + B MB 4.21 5.16	32.9W 40.1 LOG10 (A/E) + B MEU 4.93	156.8E 313.3 LOG10 (A/H) + B 4.04 4.80	. 82.4W 127.5 LOG10(A/M) + B 6.39 6.05	67.3W 137.4 10610 (A/M) + B 4.93 4.55
52. an	52.6N	57.6N	50.7 N	ಜ ೨ • ೧	27.95
FOX IS.  ING10(A/MT) + B  4.62 5.37	FOX IS.  LOG10 (A/MT) + B  U.43 5.20	N. ATLANTIC IOG10(A/MT) + B 4,33 4,83	KURILES LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 4.34 4.96	S. PANAWA IOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 6-09 5-88	ARGENTINA LOG10 (A/MT) + B MR 5.02 4.65
12:55:39.9 0.0 AMP 144.2 0.90	17:29:46.9 0.0 AMP 25:3 0.60 96.2 0.90	2: 7:41.0 0.0 AMP T B8-2 0.30	1:13:14.7 0.0 AMP 11.2 0.50 24.4 0.70	4:42:21.1 0.0 142.9 2.00 278.8 1.50	10: 2:52.9 0.0 AMP 76.8 0.80 32.1 0.80
37.5 37.5 44.3	JUL 77 DIST 37.5	JUL 77 DIST 54.8	JUL 77 DIST 59.4 65.8	JUL 77 DIST 45.2 38.7	JUL 77 BUST 80.7
278 S 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	SATE SATE SATE SATE SATE SATE SATE SATE	280 PA - RA -	ANI-89 VL-89 VL-89 A-46	STR STR TAN-WR GB-WR	283 8 S T S T P S T P S T P S S B - N M M G B - N M M G B - N M M G B - N M M M G B - N M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

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174.8W 237.6 10G10(A/M) + B 4.34 4.38	107.6# 172.8 10510 (A/K) + B 1082	95.1W 131.7 LOG10 (A/H) + B MB 3.97 4.52	176.28 309.5 LCG10(A/H) + B 5.14 5.09	155.8E 310.7 10610(A/H) + B 4.74 5.02	146.7# 336.5 LOG10 (A/H) + B HB 4.41 5.12	66.7W 13u.u LOG10 (A/H) + B U.79 U.90
16.38	35.0\$	16.9 w	51.2N	47.9N	64.8N	23.8s
TORIO(A/MT) + B 4.39 4.48	EASTEP ISLAND LOG10(A/MT) + B MB L 66 5.09	MEXICO LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 3.93 4.67	PAT IS.  LOG10(A/HT) + B HB 5.06 4.97	KURILES LOG10(A/HT) + B MB 4.70 4.91	CENT. ALASKA LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.41 5.12	ARGENTINA LOG10 (A/MI) + B U - 79 U - 90
9:57:32.3 0.0 AMP 12.5 0.90 14.5 0.80	15: 3:37.1 0.0 AMP 15:9 0.90 10:7 2.00	7: 3:55.5 0.0 AMP T T 19 95.7 1.10	9:38:32.1 0.0 21.6 1.20 19:1 1.30	12:35:49.6 0.0 AMP 12:5 1.10 20.2 1.30	15:57:19.0 0.0 AMP 10.2 1.00 73.5 1.00	12:39:54.9 0.0 AMP T 00 40.4 1.00
JUL 77 DIST 77:5 82:7	301 77 DIST 74:1	301 77 0153 2285 22.5	301 77 DIST 47.7 54.4	JUL 77 DIST 61.2 67.8	311 77 DIST 31.6	JUL 77 DIST 777 7757 71.5
285 7 FST-NV GB-NN	286 . 7 STA PANT GB-RM	287 STA FARA GB-NA	A-47	289 NEW GRAN	290 STA PA-RV GB-RV	291 STANTA GBINA

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154.	9 •	10.	•	•	• 0
77.54 119.5 0610 (A/M) + B 4.28 4.48	154.5E 313.2 LOG10(A/M) + B 5.12 5.26	88.64 128.5 0610 (A/M) + B 5.35 5.79	72.4W 133.4 LOG10(A/M) + B M 159 4.74	178.5W 240.2 LOG10(A/M) + B 4.45 4.77 4.83	85.3W 125.6 LOG10(A/M) + B U.59 U.14 U.14
8.u. 77 10G	49.9N 154	11.8N 8E	15.45 73	16.2S 178.	10.7W 8
PANAMA-COLUMBIA BDR LOG10 (A/MT) + B MB 4.28 4.58	KURILES IOG10(A/MT) + B 5.28 5.42	CENT. AMERICA CST LOG10(A/MT) + B 5.30 5.67	S. PERU 10G10(A/HT) + B 4.55 4.74	FIJI IS.  LOG10 (A/HT) + B  4.60  4.73	COSTA RICA LOG10(A/MI) + B H-75 U-75 U-63
2:25:21.5 0.0 AMP 1:00 30.1 0.80	12: 5:36.8 0.0 AMP 70.70 150.6 0.70	13:20:50.5 0.0 AMP 1:10 153.8 1:30	12:19:34.6 0.0 AMP 1.10 12:0 1.00	11:45:21.1 0.0 21:0 0.70 15:3 1:10	22:54:28.4 0.0 AMP 0.70 36:0 0.70 38:5 0.70
AUG 77 DIST 46.0	AUG 77 DIST 61.5 67.5	AUG 77 DIST 36.4	AUG 77 DIST 67.8	JUN 77 DIST 79:97	JUN 77 DIS3 332.7 38.3
292 STA PA-WV GB-NW	293 STA FA-NV GB-NN	19 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	ARN ELICADO SOCO -48	296 STA PA-NV OBSNV OBSNV	STA GB-PH GB-PH OB3NV

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177.8W 236.8 LOG10 (A/M) + B 5.21 5.24 4.993 4.899	178.4W 239.0 1.0G10 (A/H) + B 5.19 5.14	69.7W 98.4 LCG10(A/M) + B H.89 H.69 H.69	147.9% 310.2 10610 (R/M) + B 1.90 1.90 1.95 1.72	71.5W 140.7 10G10(A/R) + B 1 148 1 185 1
20.25	17.85	21.18	Z (C )	28.38
1111 78. 10610 (A/M 1) + B 50.000 50.000 50.000	FIGI IS. LOG10 (A/HT) + B 5.28 5.21	BAHAMA IS. 10610(A/MT) + B 4.89 4.69 5.22	KUPTLES LOG10 (A/B) + B 4.35 4.95 4.95 4.95	CENT. CHILE CST LOG10(A/MT) + B 4.48 4.29 4.39 4.53
10: 4: 2.2 0.0 288.5 0.70 196.0 0.90 261.0 0.80 149.0 0.75	5:59:26.2 0.0 AMP 73.3 0.80 67.0 0.85	10:15:48.9 0.0 48.9 1.00 31.0 1.00 119.0 0.85	3: 13: 35: 1 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7:57:88.9 0.0 156.4 1.00 129.2 0.85 144.7 0.70
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7. un	73.3N	5.  	6. 9.	7.5 N
N. COLUMBIA LOG10(A/MT) + B 6-12 6-08	HOVAYA ZEMTYA LCG10 (A/MT) + B 5-42 5-27 5-73 5-91 5-87 5-87 5-14	ANDREANOF IS LOGIO(A/ET) + B A.62 4.01	N. COLUMBIA ICG 10 (A/HT) + B 5.39 5.39 5.56 5.66 5.66	PARAMA  LOG 10 (A/MT) + B  4.72  4.72  4.63  4.67  5.21
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140.6E 304.1 LOG10 (A/K) + B 5.36 6.19 6.19 5.91 5.73 5.73	178.3E 308.8 LOG10 (A.M.) + B 6.23 6.20 6.47 6.41 4.79 4.79 4.79 4.79 5.20 5.44	178.1E 10610 (A/R) + B 66.664 66.664 67.27 744 75.27	178.3E 10610 (A/H) + B 1.0610 (A/H) + B 1.0670 + B 1.06
33.2 N	50.9N	% 6 ° 0 9	51.0N
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177.6E 10G10 (A/	177-9 E	178.3E 10310 (A/	177.7E 10G10 (A)	176.4E LCG10 (A
51.1N	51.18	51.1N	51.0N	51.8K
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15.18	35. 1W	49.8W	49. 5R	и 1 ° 9 ч	15. 4 <i>S</i>
SAMOA IS IOG10 (A/MT) + B 5,55 5,55	CPETE 10G10 (A/MT) + B 9 97 5.89	KURILES LOG10 (A/HT) + B 4 51 5 44 5 08	VIPGIN IS LOG10(A/MT) + B 4.46 4.28	E. SEA OF JAPAN LOG10 (A/MT) + B 5.05 5.09 5.13	TOG10 (A/MT) + B 6.18 6.18 6.09 5.91
14:12:33.1 0.0 AMP 37.7 2.00 56.4 1.70	23:19:24.1 0.0 AMP 170.0 1.25 239.7 0.90	16:48:45.3 0.0 AMP 8-8 1.00 57.0 1.00 28.9 0.90	23:17:45.4 0.0 AMP 11:9 0.70 11:9 1.00	23:16:52.7 0.0 AMP 1.70 16.5 1.70 27.0 1.20	0:21:49.3 1100 111:00 155:00 1
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172.9W 237.0 LOG10(A/H) + B H,HU 4.60	172.9W 236.9 LOG10(A/M) + B MB 5.34 5.34	142.3E 310.1 10G10(A/M) + B 4.15 4.54 4.57 4.15	67.4W 134.4 10610 (A/H) + B 4.53 4.53 4.69	177.4E 309.3 10G10(A/W) + B 4.58 4.10 4.36 4.36	13.1E 32.7 LOG10 (A/P) + B 5.12 5.38
15.38	15. us	ድ ያ ተ 3	23.15	51.2K	u6.3%
SANON IS. LOG10(A/MT) + B MB 4.30 4.56	SANOA IS LOG10 (A/MI) + B Seu6 5.26	JAPAN 10G10 (A/MT) + B 4.30 4.663 4.46	CHILE-ARGENTINA BOR 10G10 (A/MT) + B MB 4-74 4-74 4-69	RAT IS LOG10(A/MT) + B 4.58 4.56 4.75 4.75	AUSTRIA LOG10(A/HT) + B 5.22 5.27
3:33: 8.6 0.0 AMP T.0.70	3:59:42.0 0.0 AMP 40.0 43.9 1.50	#:55:32.3 0.0 AMP 0.70 24.2 0.80 16.0 0.80 13.9 0.65	5:36:7.7 0.0 3230 0.80 34:2 1.00	14:38:34.7 0.0 AMP 16:9 0.70 12:0 1.10 36:4 0.40	23:48: 7.3 0.0 AMP 0.80 34.8 1.30
525 77 DIST 75.6	SEP 77 DIST 75.6	28 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	SEP 77 DIST 76.8	88 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	DIST 83.7 81.3
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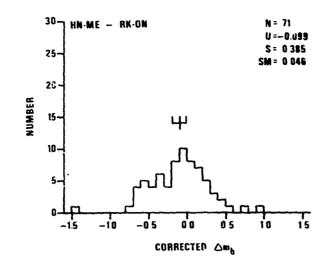
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140.48 300.7 10310 (A/R) + B 5.60.95 5.60.05 5.60.05 5.60.05 5.60.05	173.8W 306.6 10G10 (A/W) + B 1.91 1.91 5.26	89,94 LOG10 (A/M) + B LOG10 (A	71.2W 141.3 LOG10 (A/W) + B 5.76 5.76	137.0E 314.6 10G10 (A/E) + B 5.23 4.27	1 62.08 105.6 LOG10 (A/H) + B MB MB 1.94
28.7 N	50.0x	13. 7 N	29.75	i 0 ° η η	9°0.
BONIN IS. 10G10 (A/MI) + B 4 993 5.69 5.64 5.64 5.63	ALEUTIANS LOG10 (A/MT) + B 4.94 4.96 5.16 5.26	EL SALVADOR 1.0610(A/HT) + B 4.046 4.046 4.050 6.050 5	CHILE CST LOG10(A/MT) + B 5,651 5.65	E. SER OF JAPAN LUG10 (A/HT) + B 5:00 4:27	VEWETUELA CST LOG10 (A/MT) + B U.99 U.82
10:46:53.1 0.0 116:1 1.30 100:0 0.90 97:0 0.90 62:0 0.90	16:28:48.4 0.0 73.9 0.70 63.0 0.90 104.0 0.85 50.3 1.00	5:44:7.5 0.0 1256.0 0.0 1386.0 1.00 1387.0 1.00 170.0 1.00 170.0 1.00 170.0 1.00	18:21:23./; 0.0 AMP 73.9 1.40 99.3 1.30	3:12:31.0 0.0 AMP 1.70 6.6 1.00	16: 5: 5.0 0.0 AMP 1.50 16:4 1.30
6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	28 27 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	MAL WARMANAL	SEP 77 80.27 74.52	SEP 77 DIST 74.2	SEP 77 56.77 56.77
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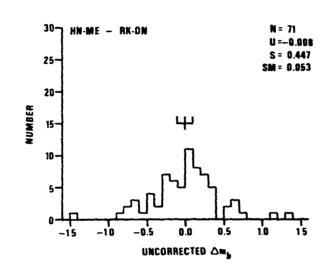
HAN PER		10610(A/MT) + B 5-50 5-83	E.M.C.	
A DIST	11:47: 4.0 0.0 AMP 7.1 0.80 8.8 0.80	ALASKA PEN.  LOG10 (A/HT) + B  4.17  4.05	55.0N 15/.0M 310.2 LOG10(A/H) + B H:07 3.95	•

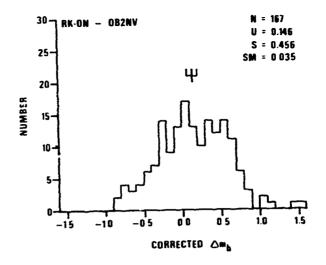
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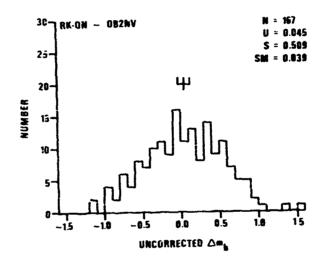
## APPENDIX B

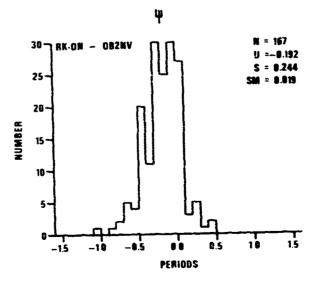
Histograms of body wave magnitude differentials,  $\Delta m_b$  and  $\Delta m^a$  and dominant period differentials for the events in Appendix A.

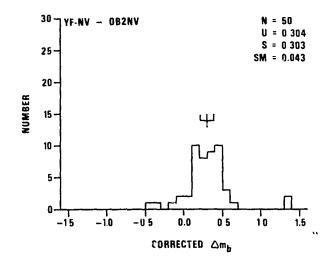




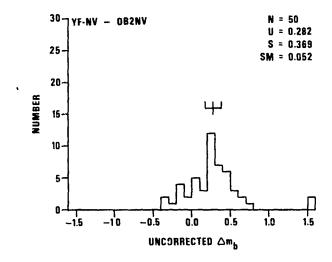


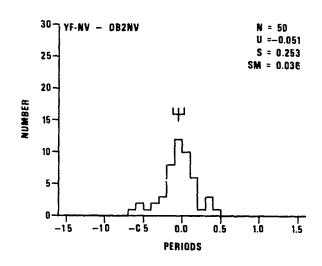


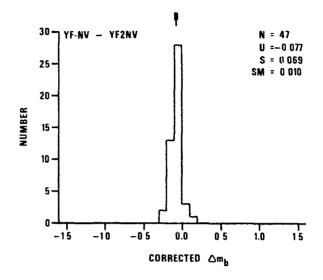


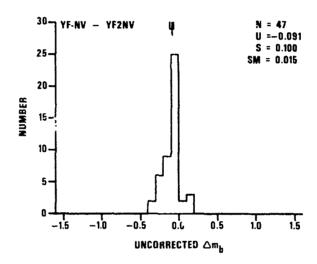


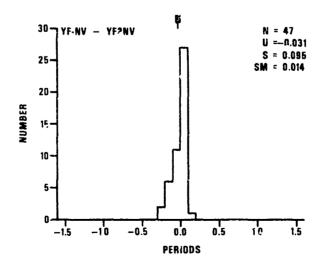
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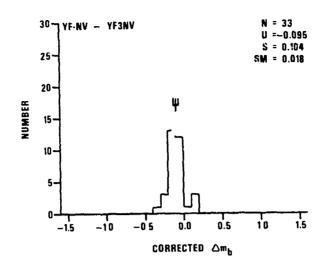


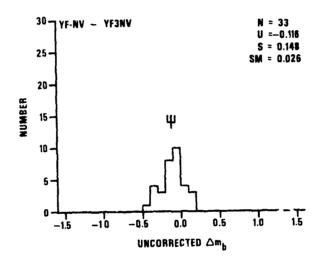


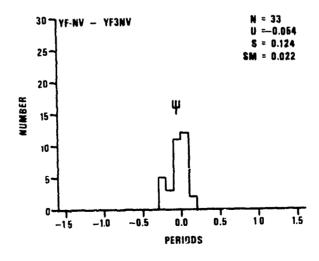


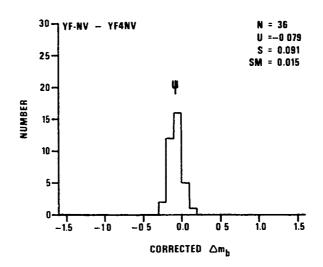


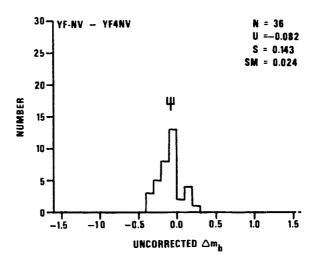


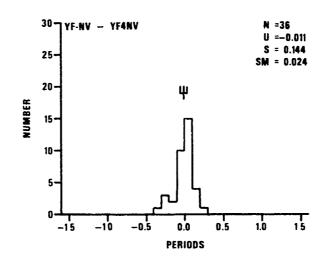


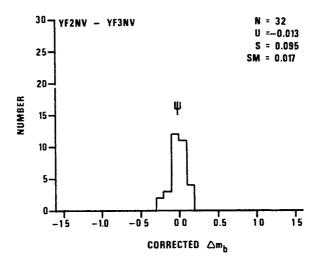


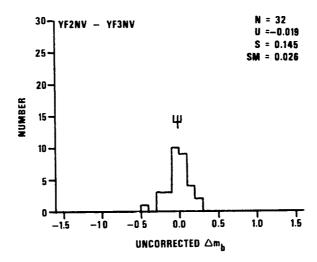


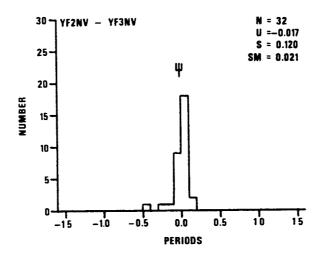


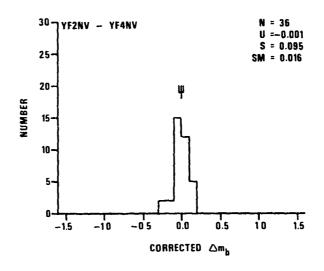


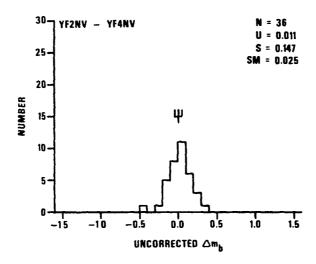


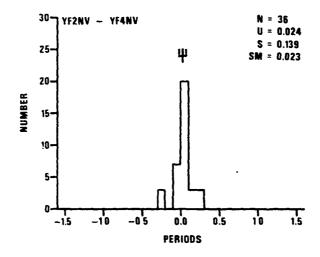


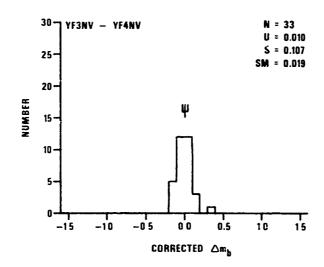


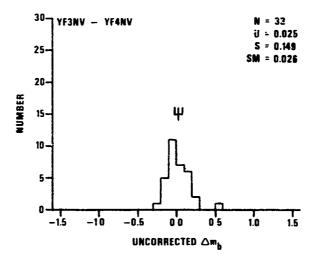


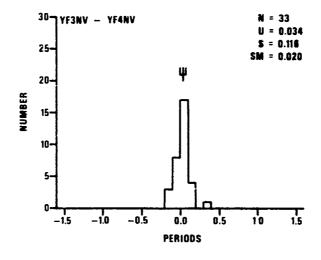


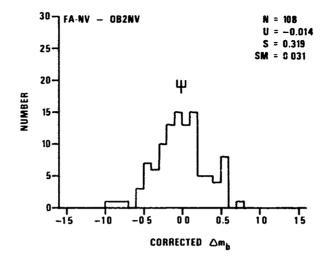


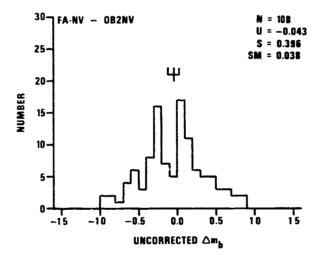


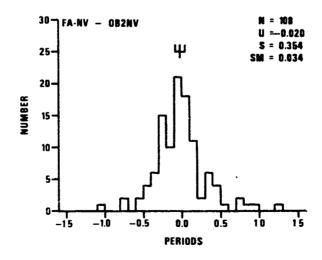


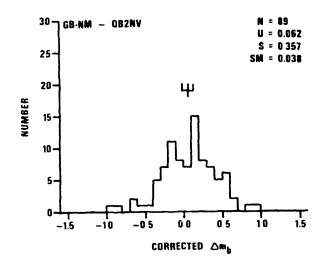


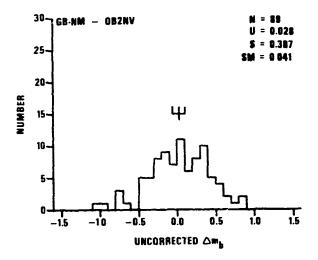


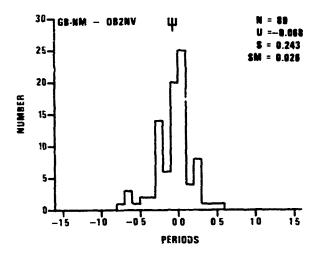




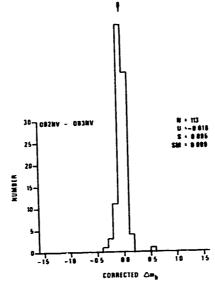


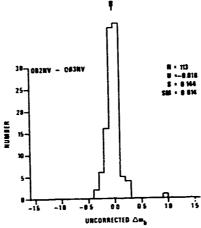


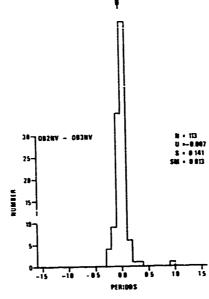




B-11





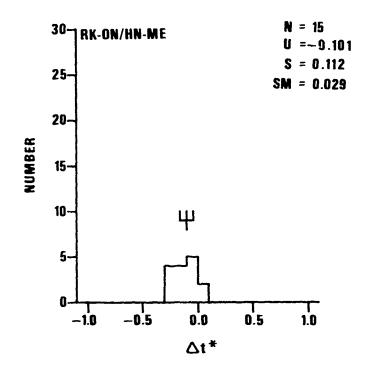


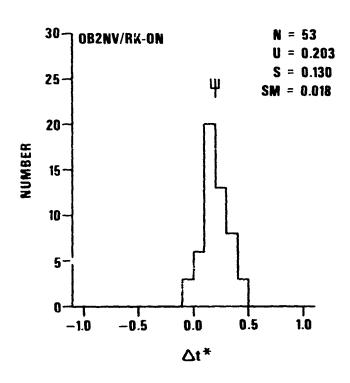
## APPENDIX C

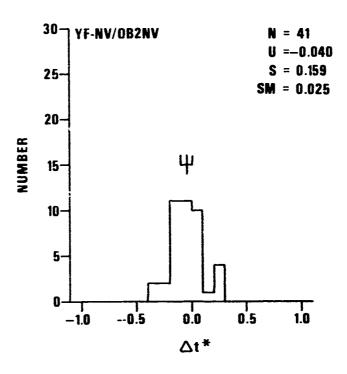
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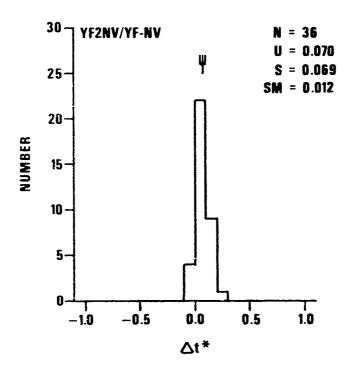
Histograms and table of  $\Delta t^*$  values for selected station pairs.

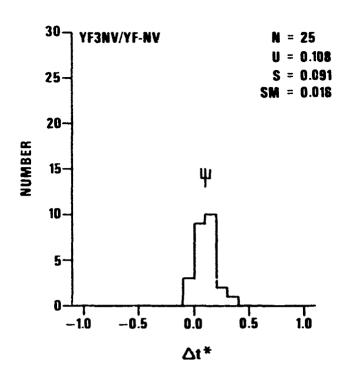
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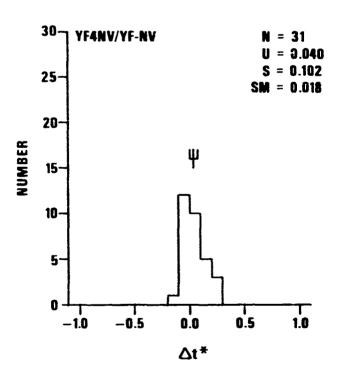


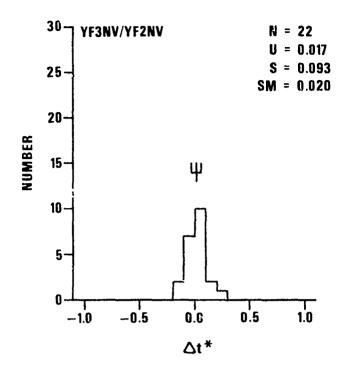


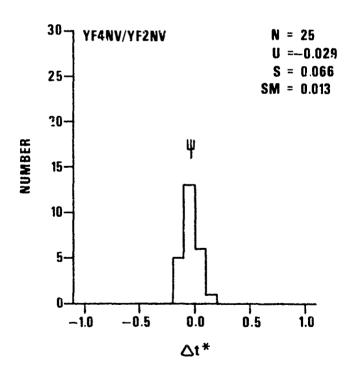


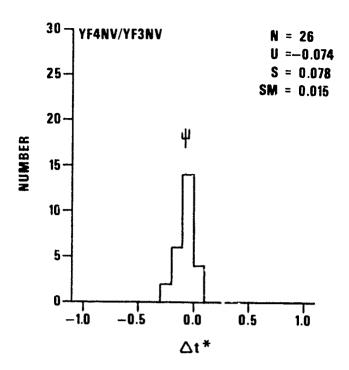


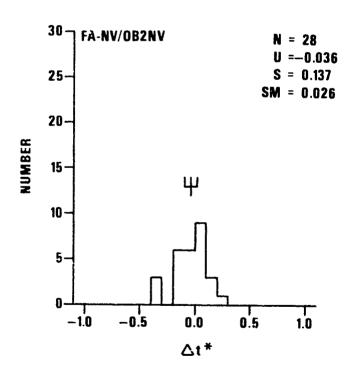


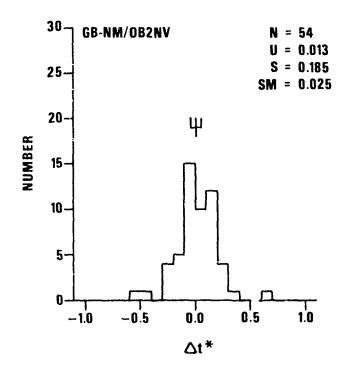


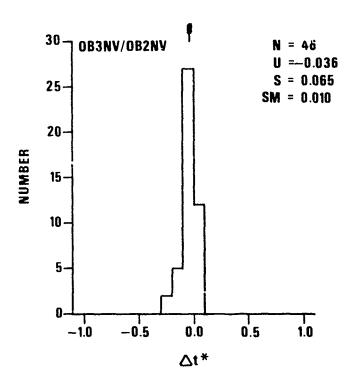












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13APR77 18 20 38.3 CB2NV PK-CN 0.192	2JUN77 16 50 36.1 YF4NV YF-NV 0.026	97-NV 0B2NV 0.295 0B3NV 0B2NV -0.104
15APP77 23 35 38.9 OBŽNV RK-ON 0.170	ŶŶĠŇŶ ŶŶŹŇŶ -Ŏ. ĬĨĠ ŸŶĠŊŶ ŶŶĠŊŶ 0.016 ŶŶĠŊŶ ŶŶĸŊŶ -O.009	22JUN77 7 11 30.2 YF2NV YF-NV 0.116 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.162
22APR77 0 52 5.2 OB2NV PK-CN 0.303	YF3NV YF2NV -0.133 YF2NV YF-NV 0.099 YF-NV 0B2NV 0.059	083NV 082NV -0.098 082NV FK-ON 0.208
23APR77 14 49 5.7 YF-NV 0B2FV -0.013 OB2NV RK-CN 0.242	0B3NV 0B2NV -0.051 0B2NV RK-ON 0.327	22JUN77 8 50 31.2 GB-NM OB2NV -0.026 YF2NV YF-NV 0.053
5JUN77 2 46 6.8 FA-NV OB2TV 0.040	17JUN77 14 45 11.5 FA-NV OB2NV -0.062 YF2NV YF-NV 0.144	YP-NV OB2NV -0.047 OB3NV OB2NV -0.105 OB2NV RK-ON 0.186
YF4NV YF-NV -0.059 YF4NV YF2NV -0.117 YF4NV YF3NV -0.048	YF-NV OB2NV C.037 OB3NV OB2NV -0.016	19JUL77 6 35 35.7 OB2NV RK-CN 0.132
YF3NV YF-NV 0.061 YF3NV YF2NV -0.058 YF2NV YF-NV 0.020 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.034	8JUN77 13 25 16.0 FA-NY DB2NY 0.136 GB-NM DB2NY 0.075	20JUL77 10 36 28.0 YF4NV YF-NV -0.017
YF-NV OB2NV -0.034 OB3NV OB2NV -0.048 OB2NV RK-ON 0.162 PK-ON HN-ME -0.160	YP4NV YF-NV -0.083 YP4NV YP3NV -0.251 YF3NV YF-NV 0.147 YF-NV 0R2NV 0.067	YF4NV YF2NV -0.009 YF4NV YF3NV -0.160 YF3NV YF-NV 0.229 YF3NV YF2NV 0.083
5JUN77 6 41 17.9 YF4NV YF-NV 0.006	8JUN77 14 25 49.0 YF4NV YF-NV 0.206	ŶŦŹŊŸ Ŷ₽-ŊŸ 0.010 Ŷ₽-ŊŸ 0B2ŊŸ -0.037 OB3ŊŸ 0B2ŊŸ -0.235
YF4NV YF2NV -0.060 YF4NV YF3NV -0.052 YF3NV YF-NV 0.091	YF4NY YF3NY -0.059 YF3NY YF-NY 6.193 YF-NY 082NY 0.010	24JUL77 6 23 18.2 GB-NM 7B2NV -0.033
YFINV YP2NV 0.025 YF2NV YP-NV 0.086 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.035	OB3NV OBŽNV -0.025 30MAY77 10 20 2.8	FR-NV CB2NV -0.333 YF2NV YF-NV -0.055 YF-NV OB2NV 0.087
OR3NV OB2NV 0.007 OB2NV RK-CN 0.015	YF4NV YF-NV -0.034 YF4NV YF3NV -0.116 YF3NV YF-NV 0.082	20JUL77 13 24 21.1
25JUL77 4 51 37.7 YF4NV YF-KV 0.213 YF4NV YF2NV 0.027	YF-NV OB2NV -0.062 OB3NV OB2NV 0.014	FK-ON HN-ME -0.044 30JUL77 5 45 49.1
YF4NV YF3NV 0.079 YF3NV YF-NV 0.111 YF3NV YF2NV -0.052	30MAY77 15 16 5.1 GB-NM OB2NV 0.056 YF4NV YF-NV 0.042	GB-NM OB2NV -0.056 FA-NV OB2NV -0.111 OB3NV OB2NV -0.116
YF2NV YF-NV 0.186 YF-NV 0B2NV 0.091 0B3NV 0B2NV -0.069 0B2NV RK-ON -0.072	YF4NV YF2NV -0.049 YF4NV YF3NV -0.052 YF3NV YF-NV 0.040 YF3NV YF2NV 0.006	12JUN77 8 48 5.1 FA-NV OB2NV -0.101 YF2NV YF-NV 0.018
25MAY77 12 9 58.4 YF2NV YF-NV 0.079	YF2NY YF2NY 0.059 YF2NY YF2NY -0.145 YF2NY CB2NY -0.145 CB3NY CB2NY 0.092	YF-NV         0B2NV         -0.076           0B3NV         0B2NV         -0.023           0B2NV         RK-ON         0.255
0B3NV 0B2NV 0.034 0B3NV 0B2NV -0.029	CB2NV RK-ON -0.043 RK-ON HN-ME 0.041	7AMG77 23 26 55.0 GB-NM OB2NV -0.033
14MAY77 6 58 51.8 OR3NV OB2NV -0.069 OB2NV RK-ON 0.024	17JUN77 2 29 22.3 YF4NV YF-NV 0.091 YF4NV YF2NV -0.019	FA-NV OB2NV -0.044 YF4NV YF-NV 0.130 YF4NV YF2NV -0.034
15MAY77 0 21 4.1 0B3NV 0B2NV -0.071	YF4NV YF3NV -0.044 YF3NV YF-NV 0.156 YF3NV YF2NV 0.032	YF4NV YF3NV -0.007 YF3NV YF-NV 0.137 YF3NV YF2NV -0.030
OR2NV PK-ON -0.061 PK-ON HN-ME 0.054	YPZNV YP-NV 0.099	YF2NV YF-NV 0.167 YF-NV OB2NV -0.183

OB3NV OB2NV -0.022 OB2NV RK-ON 0.183  14AUG77 23 49 15.7 YF4NV YF-NV 0.065 YF4NV YF-NV 0.182 YF-NV OB2NV -0.173 OB2NV RK-ON 0.388  15AUG77 5 41 9.3 YF4NV YF-NV -0.062 YF4NV YF2NV -0.131 YF4NV YF2NV -0.014 YF3NV YF2NV -0.014 YF3NV YF2NV 0.027 YF2NV YF-NV 0.077 YF-NV OB2NV 0.207  21AUG77 5 19 39.2 YF4NV YF2NV -0.003 YF4NV YF2NV -0.003 YF4NV YF2NV -0.0167 YF3NV YF2NV -0.167 YF3NV YF2NV -0.167 YF2NV YF-NV CB2NV -0.107	28 AUG77 15 40 56.7 YF4NV YF3NV -0.122 OB3NV OB2NV 0.033 OB2NV RK-CN 0.299  30 AUG77 6 50 41.7 YF4NV YF-NV -0.058 YF4NV YF2NV 0.040 YF4NV YF3NV -0.144 YF3NV YF-NV -0.169 YF2NV YF-NV 0.080 YF-NV OB2NV -0.152 OB3NV OB2NV -0.054 OB2NV RK-CN 0.420  8 AUG77 7 0 6. OB2NV RK-CN 0.420  8 AUG77 7 0 6. TSEP77 3 0 0.076 YF4NV YF-NV 0.067  1 SEP77 3 0 0.076 YF4NV YF-NV 0.056 RK-ON HN-ME -0.162 3 SEP77 11 56 17.7	OB3NV OB2NV 0.004 OB2NV RK-CN 0.294 PK-ON HN-ME -0.300  4SEP77 17 24 50.5 YF4NV YF-NV -0.014 YF4NV YF2NV -0.108 YF4NV YF3NV -0.029 YF3NV YF-NV 0.029 YF3NV YF-NV 0.029 YF2NV YF-NV 0.298 RK-ON HN-ME -0.225  4SEP77 18 0 11.2 YF4NV YF-NV -0.064 YF4NV YF-NV -0.064 YF4NV YF2NV -0.179 YF3NV YF-NV 0.179 YF3NV YF-NV 0.118 YF2NV YF-NV 0.118 YF2NV YF-NV 0.156 OB3NV CB2NV -0.156 OB3NV CB2NV -0.268  4SEP77 18 25 55.1
OB3NV OB2NV -0.104 OB2NV RK-CN 0.112  21AUG77 11 33 41.7 FA-NV CB2NV 0.059 YP4NV YP-NV 0.059 YP4NV YP-NV 0.019 YF4NV YP-NV 0.027 YF3NV YP-NV 0.027 YF3NV YP-NV 0.046 YF2NV YF-NV 0.011 YF-NV OB2NV 0.081 CB3NV OB2NV -0.042 CB2NV RK-ON 0.108  23AUG77 3 12 55.6 GB-NM OB2NV -0.089 FA-NV OB2NV 0.031 YF4NV YP-NV 0.031 YF4NV YF2NV 0.036 YF4NV YF2NV 0.058 YF-NV OB2NV 0.168	GB-NM OB2NV -0.049 YF-NV YF-NV 0.049 YF-NV OB2NV -0.165  45EP77 15 40 59.7 GB-NM OB2NV -0.047 YF4NV OB2NV -0.047 YF4NV YF-NV 0.164 YF4NV YF2NV 0.133 YF4NV YF2NV 0.133 YF4NV YF2NV 0.208 YF3NV YF-NV 0.208 YF3NV YF-NV 0.208 YF3NV YF-NV 0.277 OB2NV RK-ON HN-ME -0.230  45EP77 16 39 47.5 YF4NV YF-NV 0.095 YF4NV YF-NV 0.059 YF4NV YF2NV 0.059 YF4NV YF-NV 0.003	YF4NV YF-NV 0.197 YF4NV YF2NV -0.061 YF4NV YF2NV -0.018 YF3NV YF2NV 0.140 YF3NV YF-NV 0.202 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.180 OB3NV CB2NV -0.014 OB2NV RK-ON 0.432 RK-ON HN-ME -0.249  4SEP77 19 23 1.0 YF4NV YF-NV 0.111 YF4NV YF-NV 0.111 YF4NV YF2NV -0.067 YF4NV YF3NV -0.091 YF3NV YF-NV 0.189 YF3NV YF-NV 0.189 YF-NV CB2NV -0.044 CB3NV OB2NV -0.000 OB2NV RK-ON 0.344
OB2NV RK-ON 0.153  26AUG77 7 16 0.8  GB-NM OB2NV -0.108  YF4NV YF-NV -0.053  YF4NV YF2NV -0.021  YF4NV YF3NV -0.099  YF3NV YF-NV 0.054  YP3NV YF-NV 0.087  YP2NV YF-NV 0.003  YF-NV OB2NV -0.054  OB3NV OB2NV -0.040  OB2NV RK-ON 0.218  RK-ON HN-ME -0.031	YF3NV YF2NV -0.016 YF2NV YF-NV 0.031 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.399 OB3NV 0B2NV 0.011 OB2NV RK-OF 0.160  45EP77 17 10 37.0 GB-NM 0B2NV 0.022 YF4NV YF-NV -0.018 YF4NV YF2NV -0.011 YF4NV YF3NV -0.066 YF3NV YF-NV 0.054 YF3NV YF-NV 0.027 YF2NV YF-NV -0.009 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.080	45EP77 23 20 48.0 YF4NV YF-NV 0.199 YF4NV YF-NV 0.096 YF4NV YP3NV -0.096 YF3NV YF-NV 0.037 YF3NV YF-NV 0.054 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.017 YF2NV YF-NV 0.054 YF-NV 0B2NV -0.017 0B2NV RK-ON 0.178 RK-ON HN-ME -0.189  55EP77 12 52 14.9 YF4NV YF-NV 0.061

YF4NV YF3NV -0.205 YF3NV YF-NV 0.352 YF3NV YF2NV 0.249 YF2NV YF-NV 0.148	26JUN77 5 59 26.2 FA-NV OB2NV 0.058 28JUN77 16 18 12.9	11JUL77 12 35 49.6 GB-NM OB2NV -0.102 OB2NV RK-ON 0.235
YF-NY OB2NY -0.186 OB3NY OB2NY -0.023 OB2NY FK-CK 0.250	GB-NM OR2NV -0.210 FA-NV OB2NV 0.000	13AUG77 3 13 35.1 GB-NM B2NV 0.082
20 A G G 77 22 0 0.6 OB 2 N V R K - ON 0.237 R K - ON H N - ME - 0.253	28JUN77 19 18 34.7 GB-NM OB2NV -0.019 FA-NV OB2NV 0.069	13AUG77 19 33 11.7 GB-NM OB2NV -0.037 OB2NV RK-CN 0.390
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0B2NV 0B2NV -0.035 0B2NV RK-0N 0.150	30JUN77 2 45 55.4 GR-NM OB2NV -0.064 FA-NV CB2NV -0.147	25AUG77 7 35 30.7 GR-NM OE2NV -0.016
13JUN77 8 2 13.4 GB-NM OB2NV 0.080 FA-NV OB2NV -0.117	YF2NV YF-NV 0.081 YF-NV 0B2NV 0.076	15EP77 17 37 0.9 GB-NM CB2KV 0.156 OB2NV PK-CN 0.180
OB3NV OB2NV -0.012 OB2NV RK-ON 0.073 13JUN77 10 8 44.	30JUN77 8 51 24.7 GB-NM OB2NV 0.629 FA-NV CB2NV 0.048 OB3NV CB2NV 0.099	2SEP77 5 58 19.1 GB-NM OB2NV -0.097 OB2NV RK-ON 0.180
GB-NM OB2NV 0.212 FA-NV OB2NV 0.010 YF2NV YF-KV 0.070 YF-NV OB2NV 0.289 OB3NV OB2NV -0.066	2JTL77 15 50 46.9 GB-NM OB2NV -0.005 FA-NV 3B2NV 0.140 OB3NV 3B2NV 0.011	2SEP77 7 9 53.8 GB-NM OB2NV -0.216 OB2NV RK-ON 0.234
7JUN77 13 31 25.4 GB-NM OB2FV 0.112	6JUN77 6 38 43.1 FA-NV OB2NV 0.074	3°EP77 15 24 57.0 GB-NM OB2NV -0.247
15JUN77 13 18 6.9 GB-NM OB2NV -0.110	0B3NV 0B2NV 0.041 18JUN77 10 4 2.2	3SEP77 15 33 45.7 GB-NM OB2NV 0.145 OB2NV FK-CN 0.189
FA-NV DB2NV -0.157 OB3NV DB2NV -0.072 17JUN77 8 26 30.3	PA-NV OB2NV -0.050 YF2NV YF-NV -0.089 YF-NV OB2NV -0.171 CB3NV OB2NV -0.047	9SEP77 2 35 6.2 GB-NM OB2NV 0.169 OB2NV RK-ON 0.115
GB-NM OB2NV 0.173 17JUN77 22 54 28.4 GB-NM OB2NV 0.003	3JUL77 12 55 39.9 GB-NM CB2NV 0.003 FA-NV OB2NV -0.120 OB3NV OB2NV -0.035	RK-ON HN-ME -0.033 10SEP77 4 39 5.6 GB-NM OB2NV 0.128 OB2NV RK-ON 0.119
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19JUN77 11 47 22.3 GR-NM OB2NV -0.107 YF2NV YF-NV 0.059	1AUG77 16 30 37.7 GB-NM CR2NV -0.528 FA-NV CB2NV -0.322	082NV PK-0N 0.177 RK-0N HN-ME -0.089
ŸP-NV OB2NV -0.219 OB3NV OB2NV -0.003 PA-NV OB2NV -0.020	0B3NV 0B2NV 0.058 6JUL77 10 2 52.9	12SEP77 23 16 52.7 GB-NM OB2NV -0.129 OB2NV FK-ON 0.398
19JUN77 17 5 21.6 GB-NM OB2NV 0.235 OB3NV OB2NV 0.068	GB-NM OB2NV 0.181 OB2NV RK-ON 0.002 7JUL77 9 57 32.3 GB-NM OB2NV 0.112	13SEP77 0 21 49.3 GB-NM 0B2NV 0.177 YP4NV YF-NV -0.074

YF-NV OB2NV -0.319

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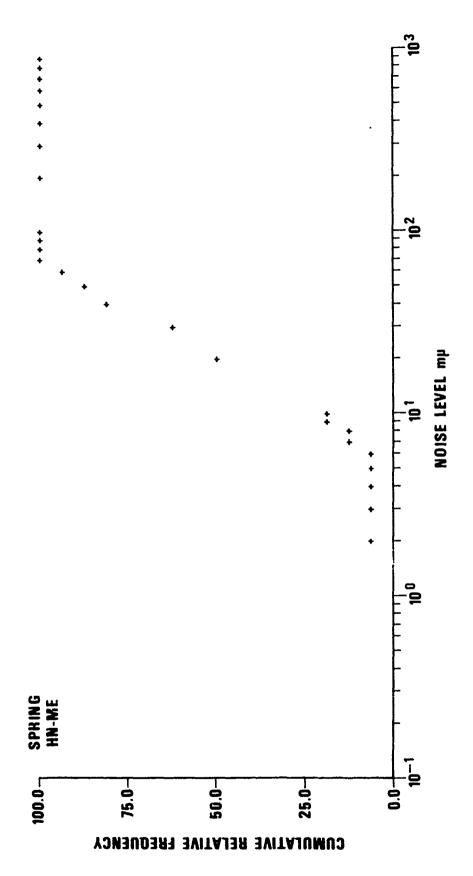
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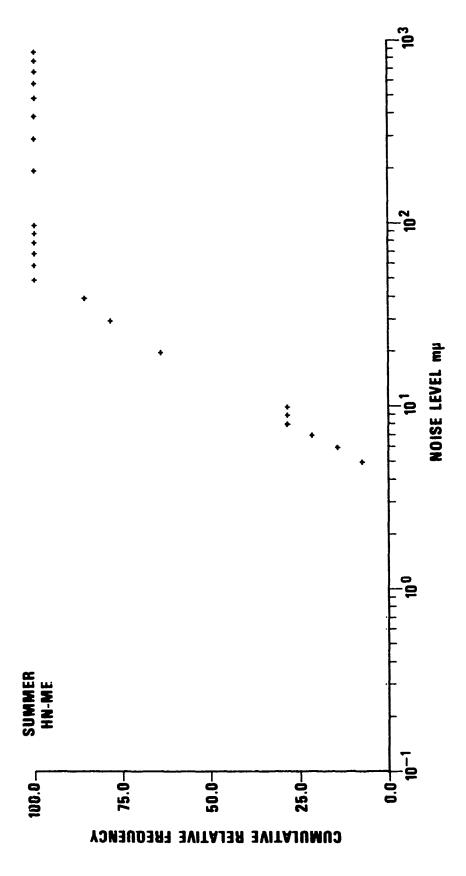
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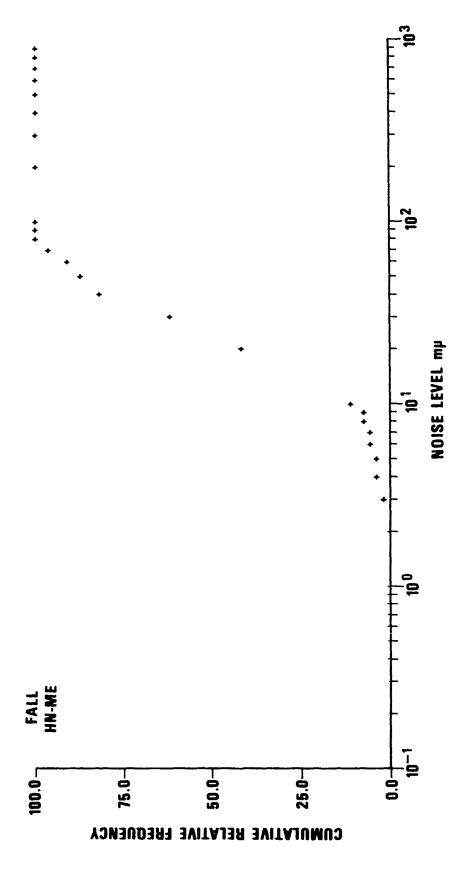
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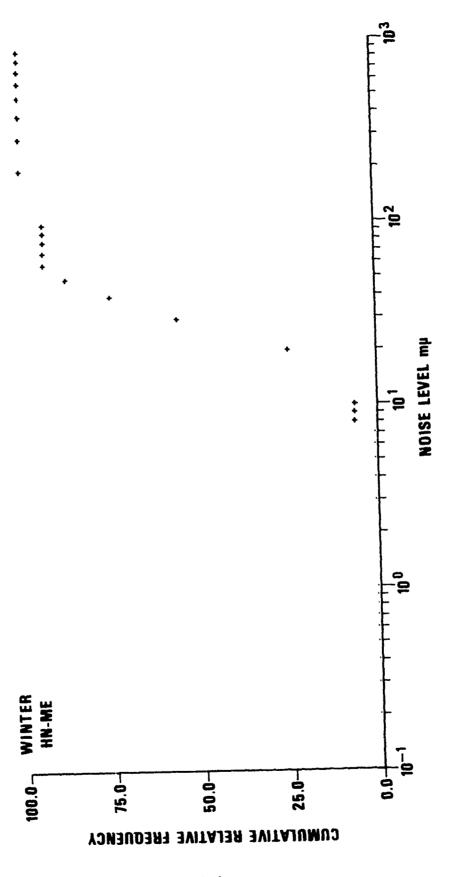
## APPENDIX D

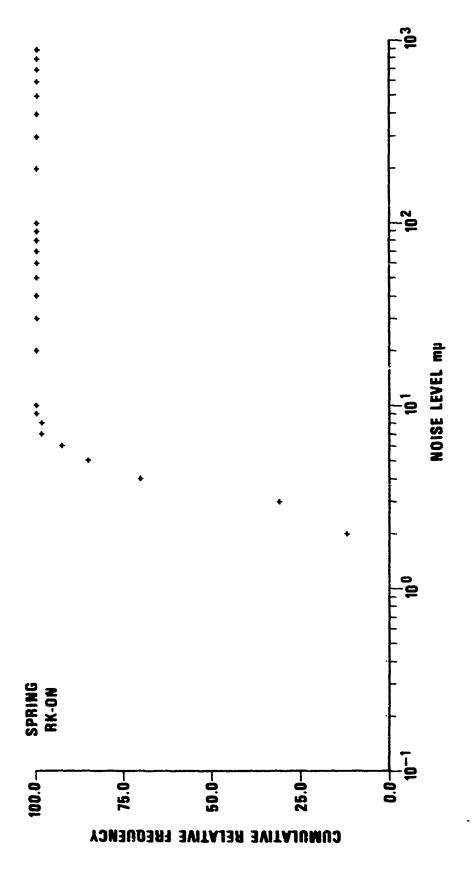
Cumulative frequency histograms of noise readings at SDSC stations during each season.



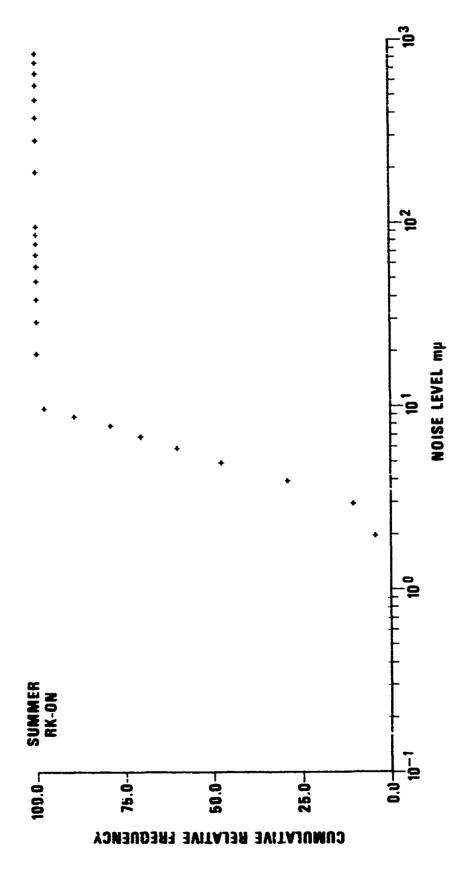


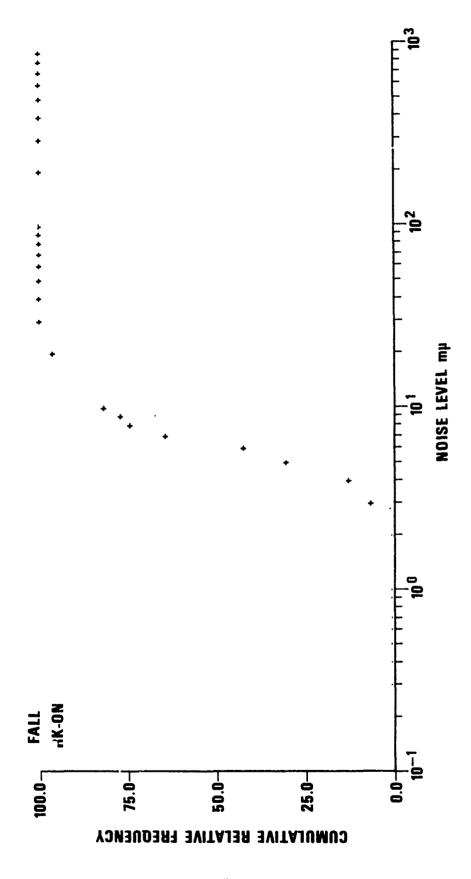


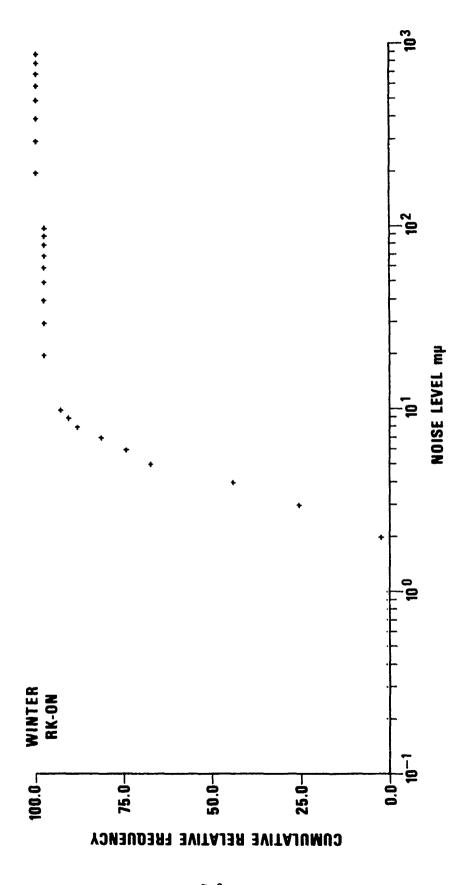




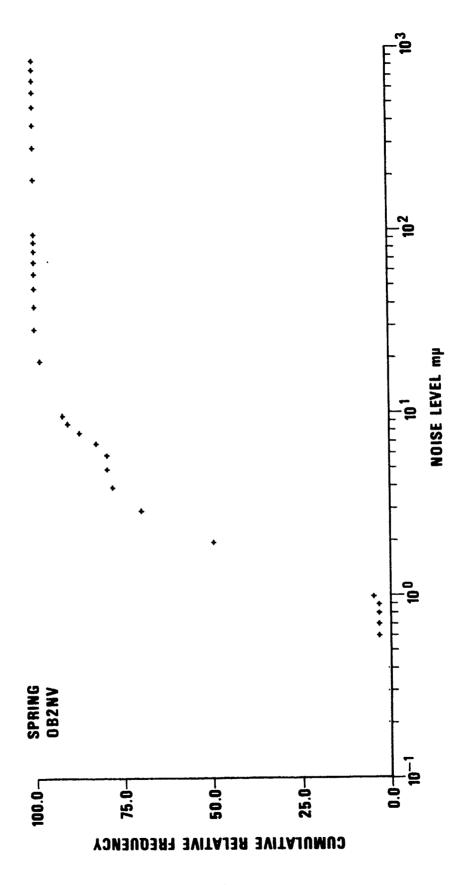
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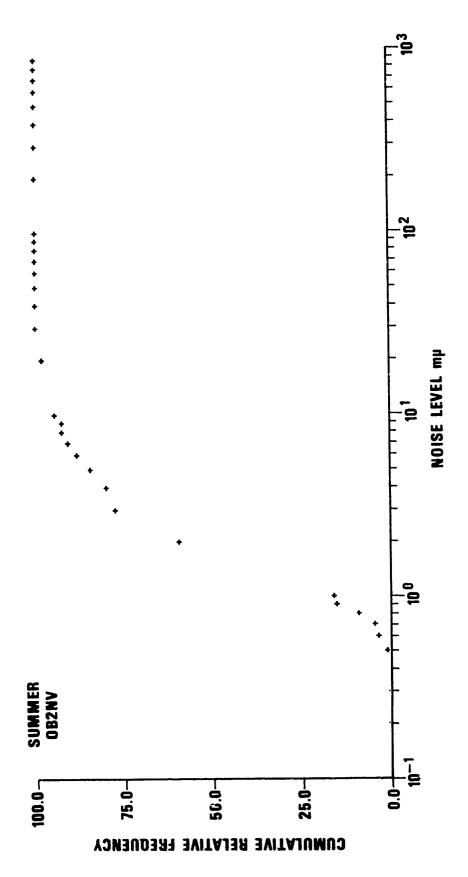


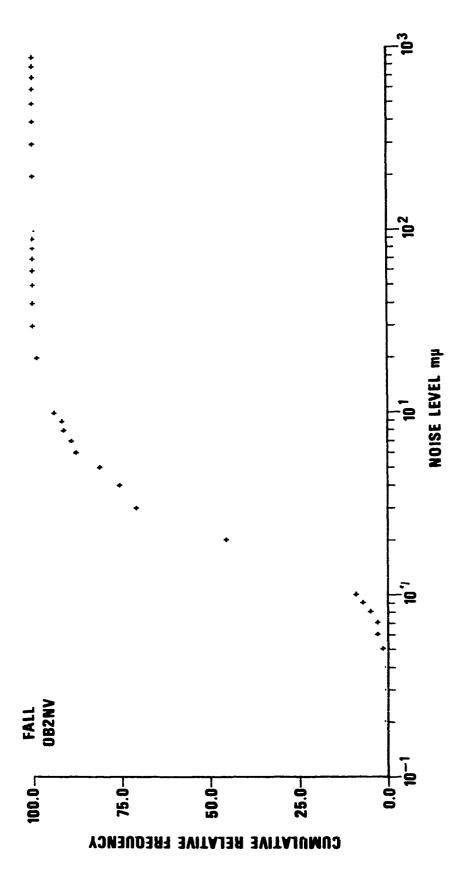




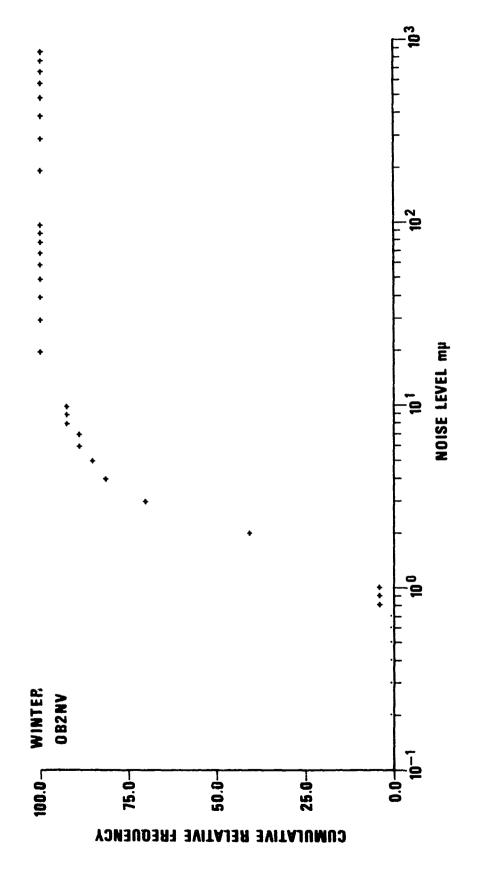
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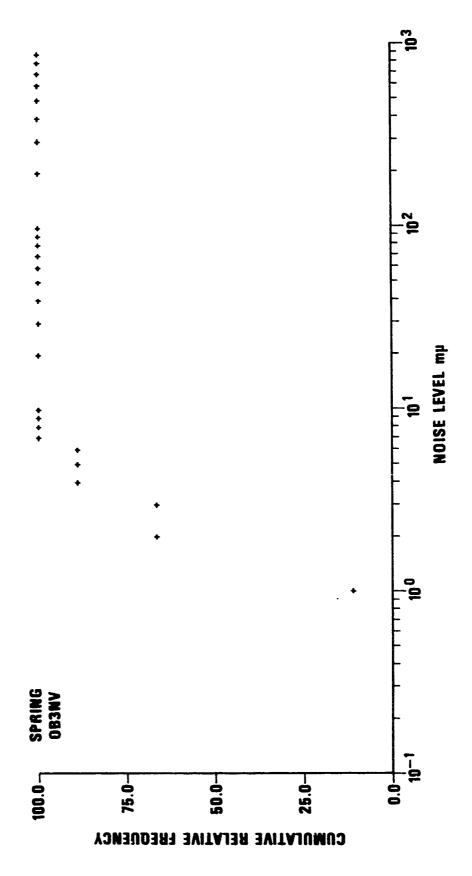


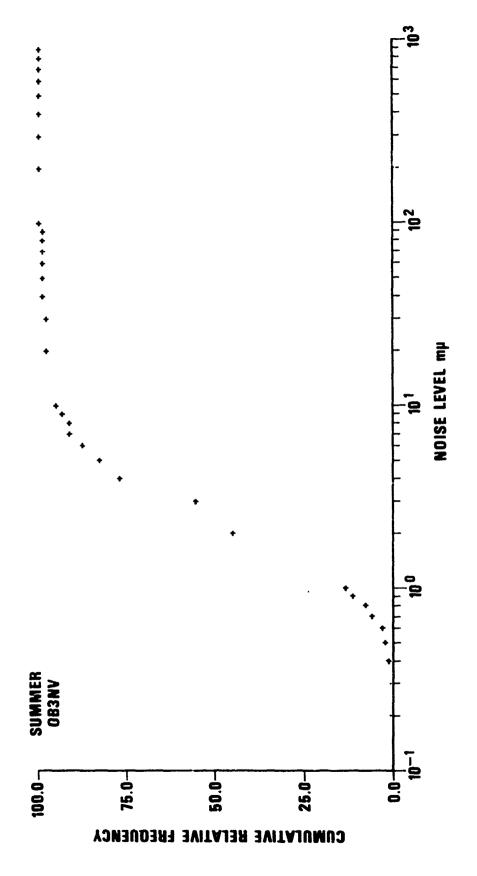




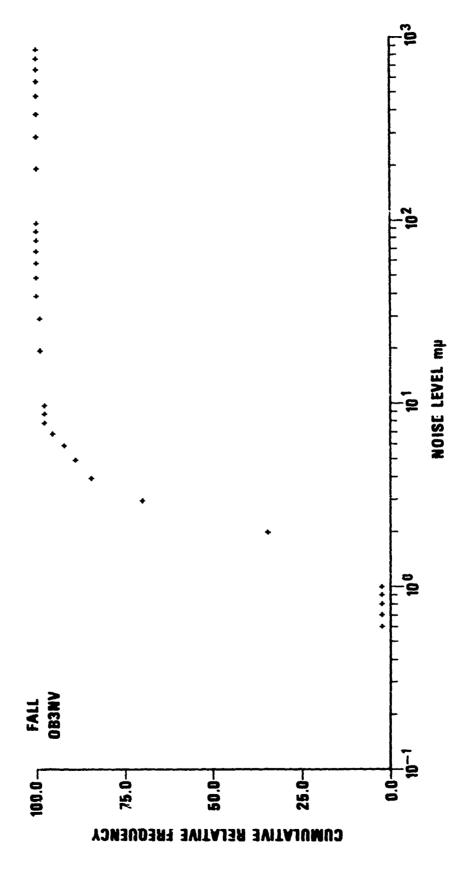
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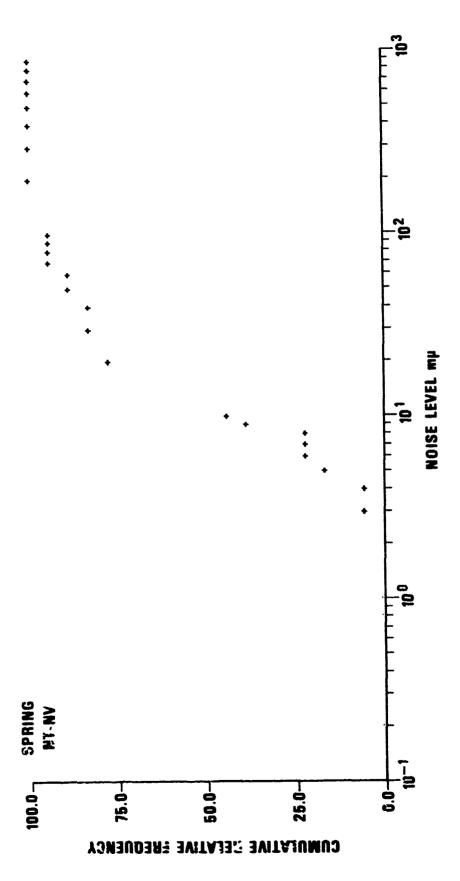




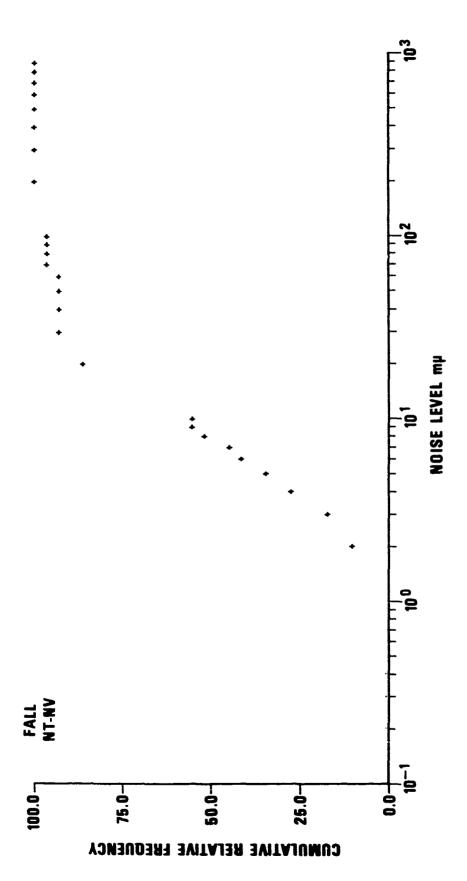


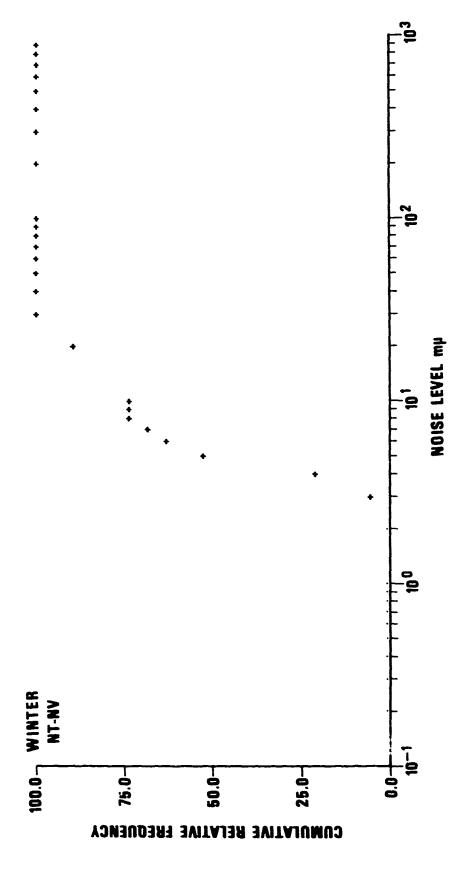
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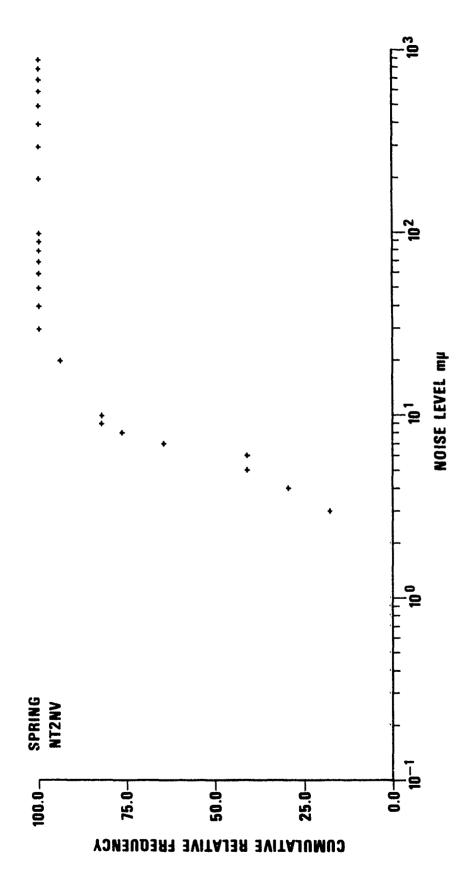




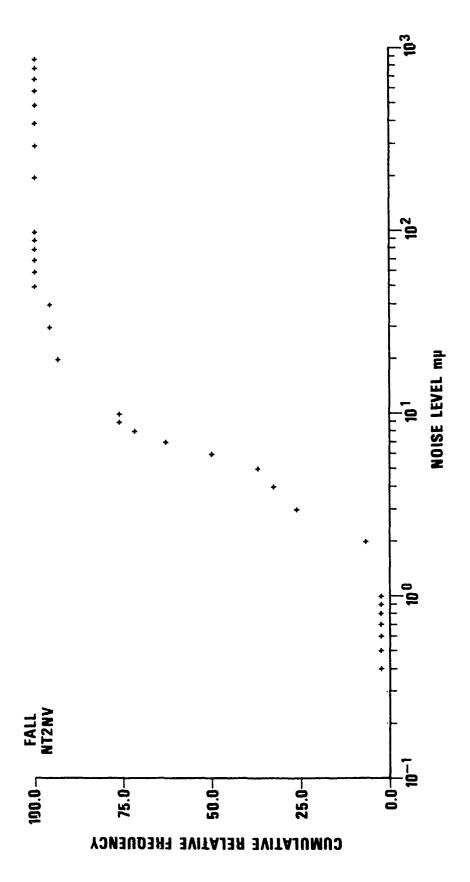
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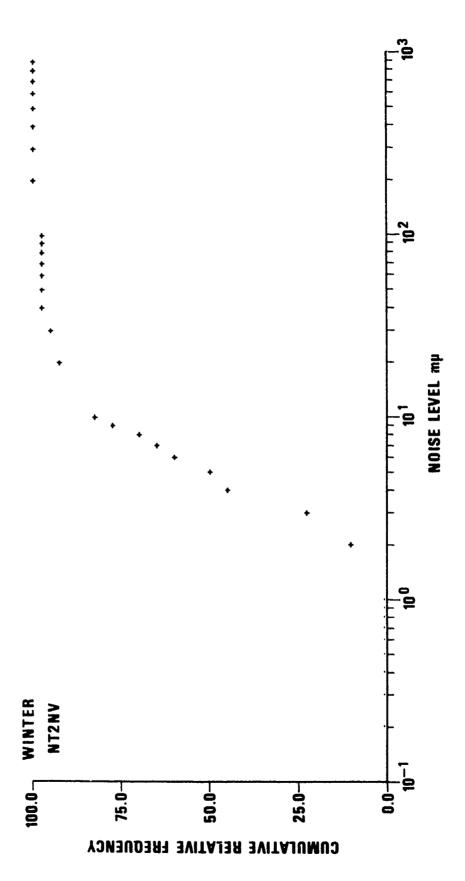


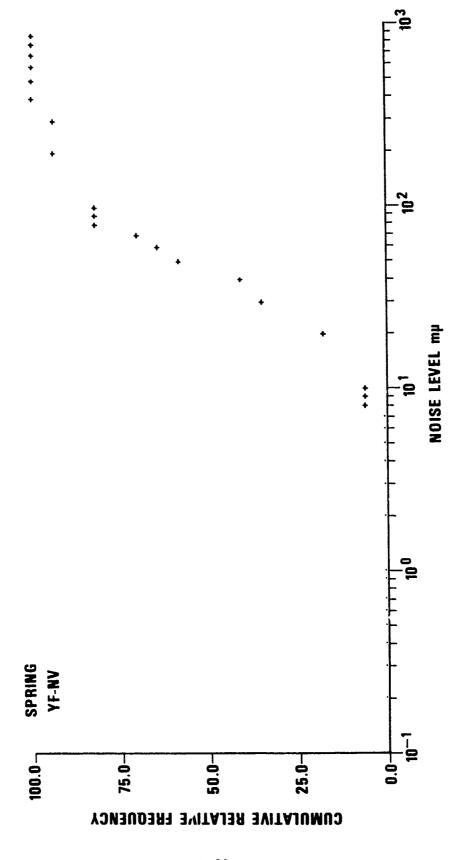


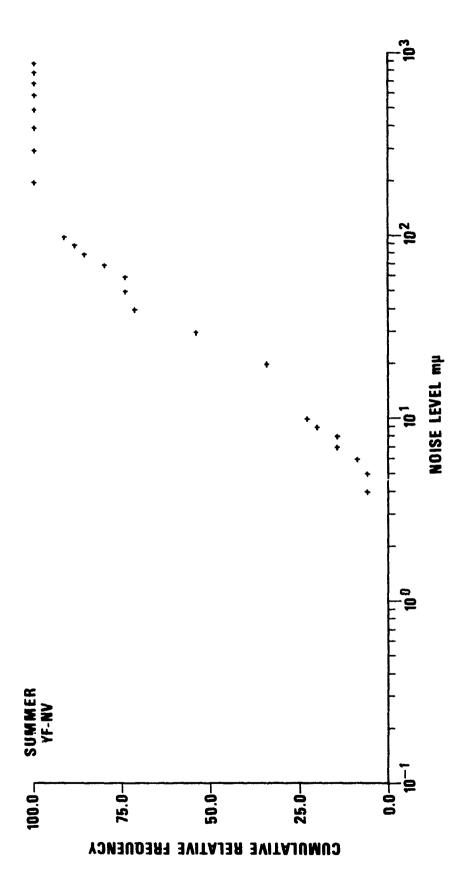


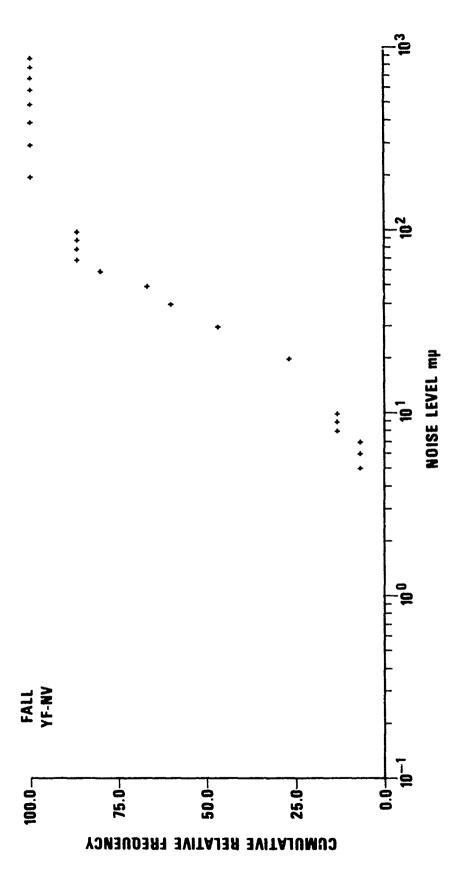
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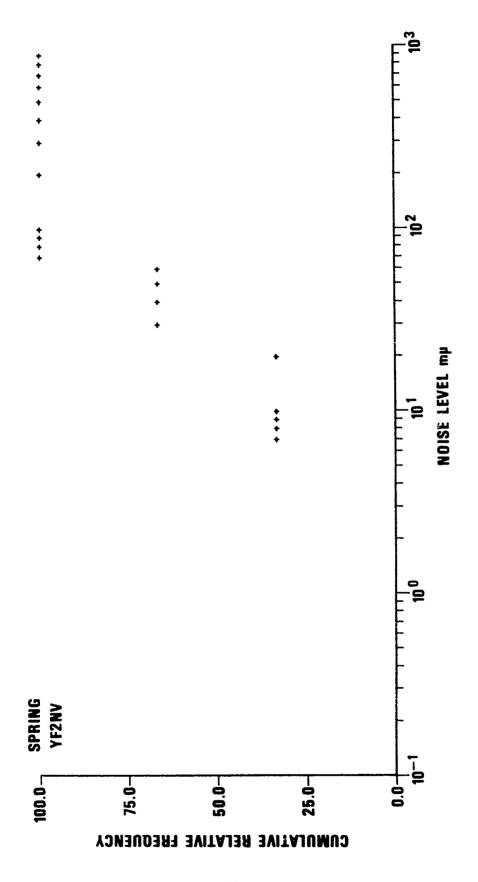




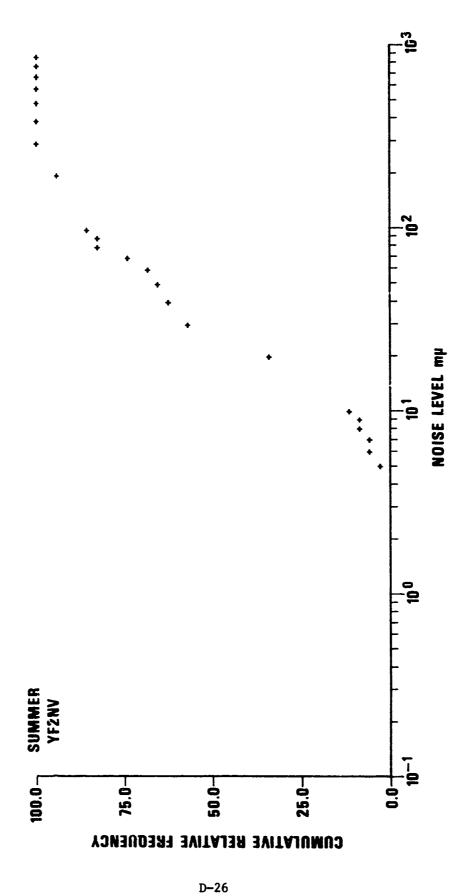


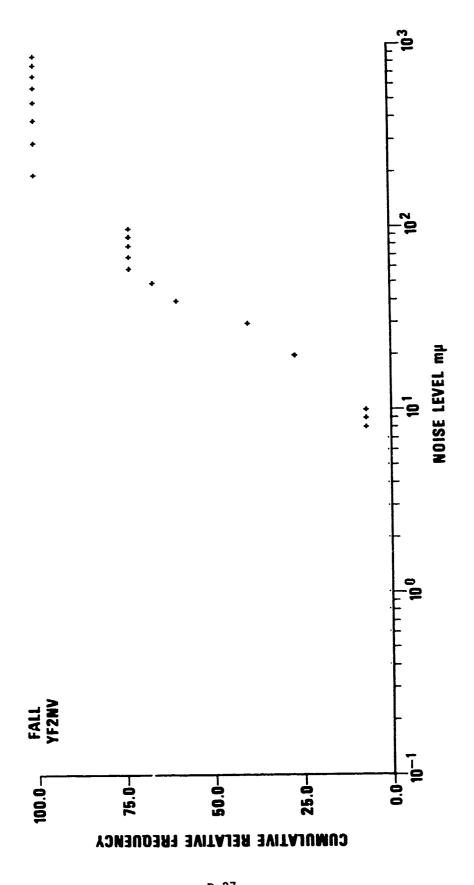




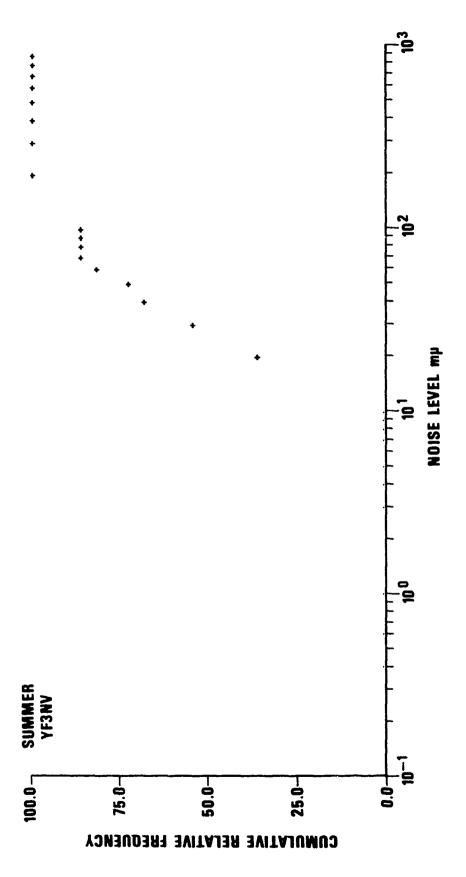


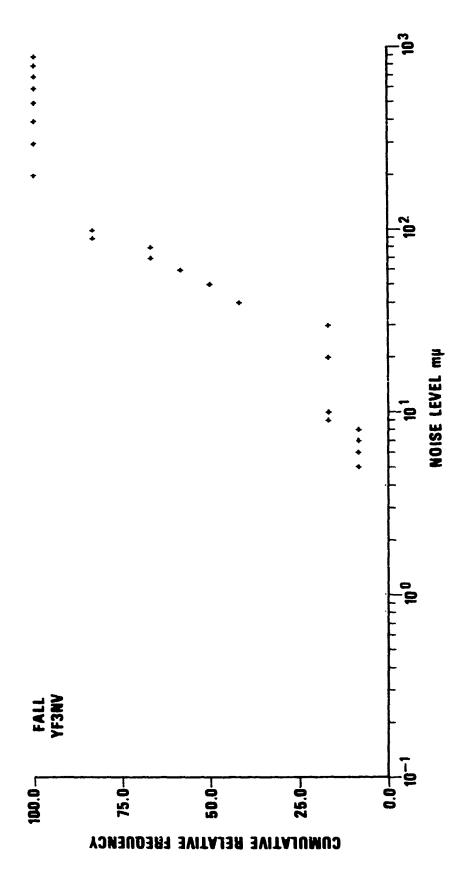
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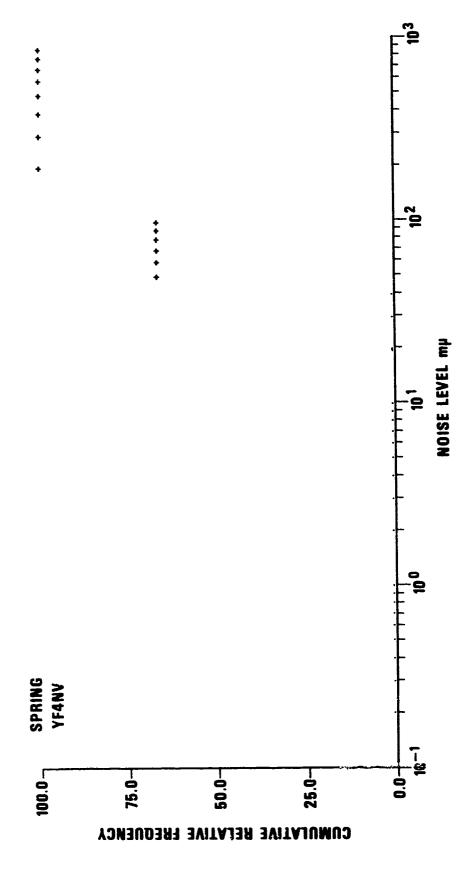


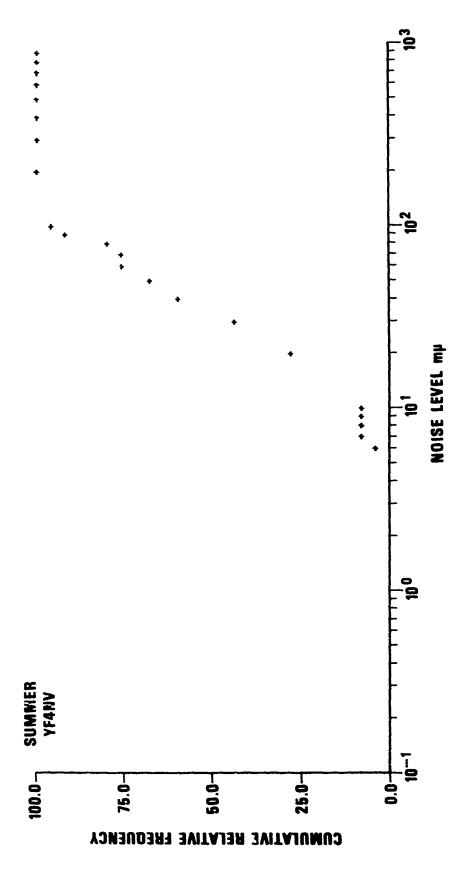
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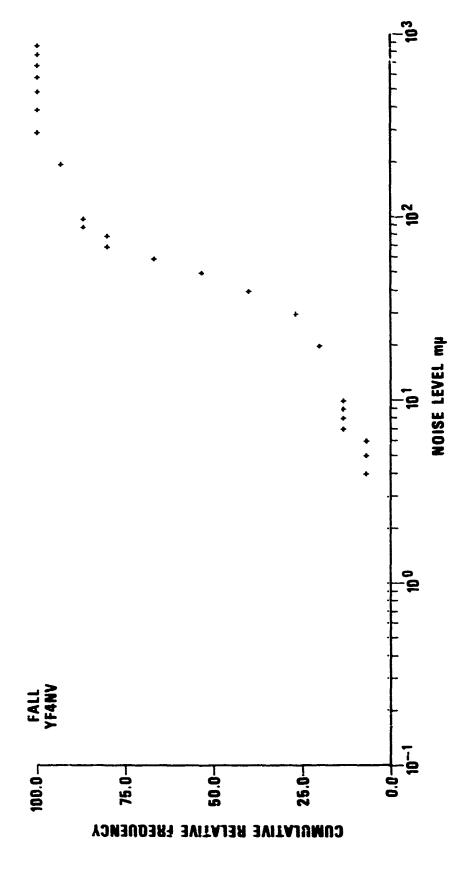




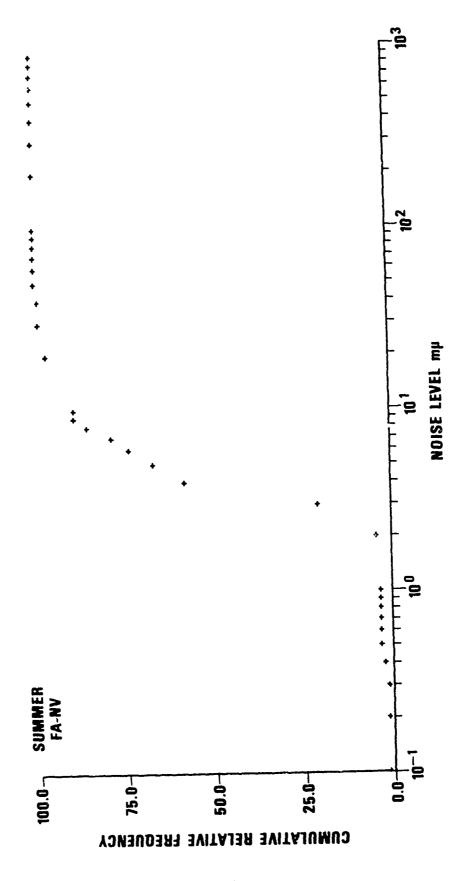
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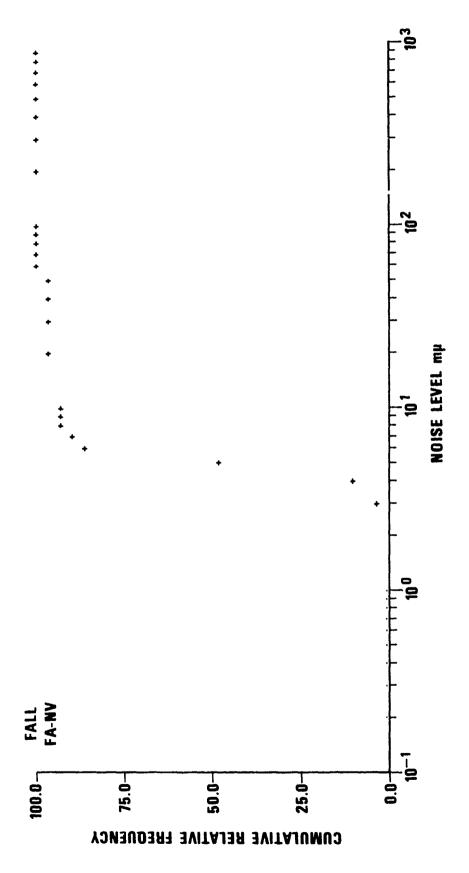


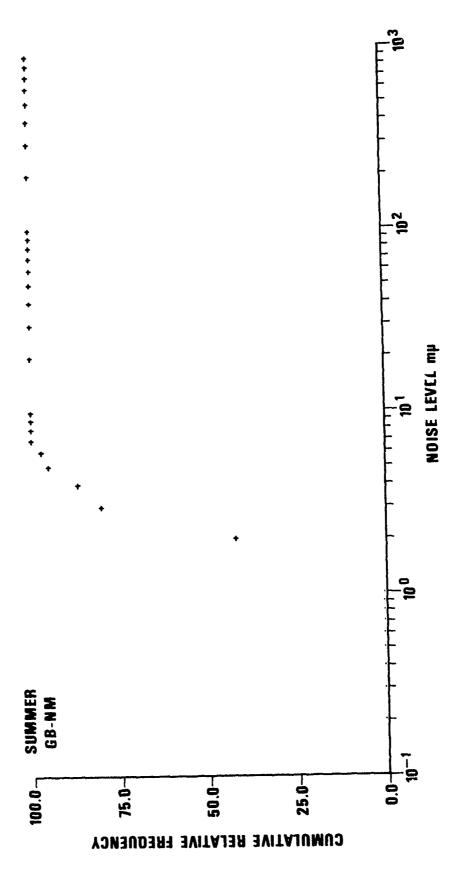


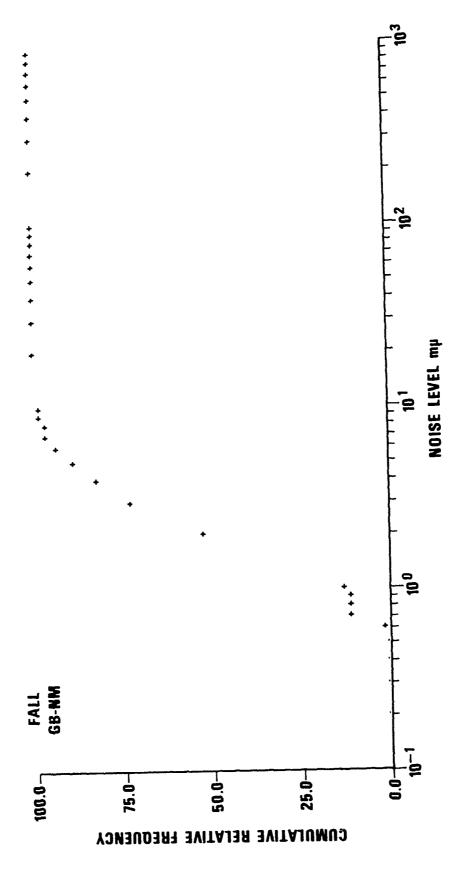


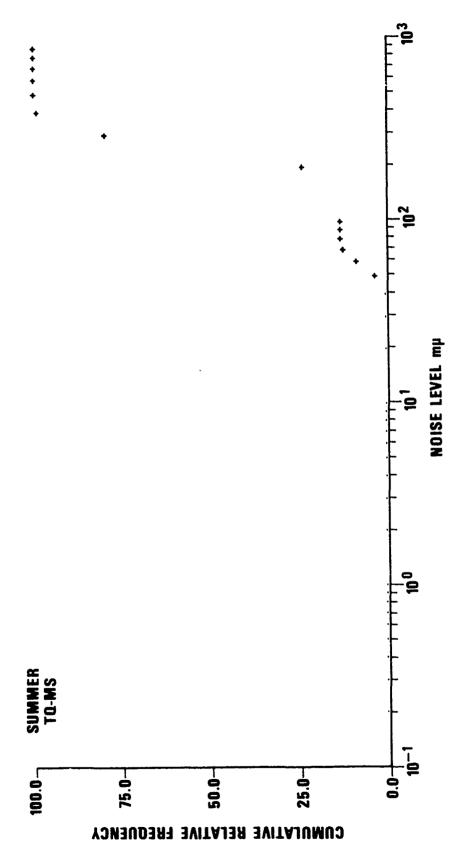
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